

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

XINHUA Previews Six-Nation Gymnastic Tournament in PRC A 1

UNITED STATES

Commentary on Developments in U.S. Mideast Policy B 1

U.S. Position on Territorial Waters Noted B 2

Kissinger Stresses Strengthening U.S. Military Power B 3

SOVIET UNION

Fuel Shortage in Soviet Union Expected To Worsen C 1

Crash of Two Soviet Airlines Noted C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

NODONG SINMUN Editorial on Unity, Reunification Noted D 1

KCNA Report on ROK Police Attack on Women Cited D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Commentary Warns Against SRV Overtures to U.S. E 1

South Asian Press Urges SRV Halt Refugee Flow E 2

Sri Lanka's RED BANNER E 2

Bangladesh's Weekly NAYAJUNG E 3

Foreign Press Reports SRV Repression of Lao Minorities E 3

Malaysian Minister Calls for SRV Withdrawal From Kampuchea E 4

SOUTH ASIA

Reportage on Sri Lankan Prime Minister Premadasa's Visit to PRC F 1

Press Conference F 1

Farewell Banquet F 1

Departure for Tianjin F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Turkish Paper on USSR's 'Undermining' Nonaligned Movement G 1

Maltese Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for PRC G 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

XINHUA Views U.S., West European Contacts With PLO I 1

Briefs: Algerian Sports Visit; Guinean Dentists I 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC National Committee Urges NPC, CPPCC Documents Study	L 1
State Council Issues Standardization Regulations	L 1
GUANGMING RIBAO Calls for Need To Criticize Idealism [9 Aug]	L 8
Chen Muhua Article on Population Control	L 14
HONGQI Article Urges Youth To Settle in Countryside	L 17
Science Dissemination Writers' Conference Opens	L 18
New Films Being Made in China Described	L 18
Briefs: New Economic Publication; Ministry of Land Reclamation	L 18

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Wan Li Speaks at Anhui Conference on Industrial Production	O 1
Shanghai Reinvestigates, Corrects Unjust Cases	O 2
Shandong Launches Campaign To Publicize New Laws	O 3
Jiang Weiying Receives Counterattack Heroes, Models	O 4
Jiangsu's Xu Jiatun Sees Off PLA Heroes	O 4
ZHEJIANG RIBAO on Reform of Economic Management Structure	O 5
RENMIN RIBAO Reports on Agricultural Investigation in Shanghai	O 6
Jiangsu's Xu Jiatun Talks on Farmland Capital Construction	O 7
Shandong Holds Exhibition To Promote Foreign Trade	O 7
Jiangsu Province Sets PRC Record in Average Wheat Yield	O 8
Anhui Holds Telephone Conference on Control of Insect Pests	O 8
Briefs: Fujian 'Leading Comrade' at Conference; Fujian Raw Materials Conference; Fuzhou PLA Law Study	O 9

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong's Xi Zhongxun Speaks on Correct Ideological Line	P 1
Henan Holds Conference on 'Quality Month' Activities	P 1
Briefs: Henan Medical Conference	P 1

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Holds Conference on Finding Work for Unemployed	Q 1
GUIZHOU RIBAO Editorial [14 Aug]	Q 2
Xizang Region People's Congress Holds Plenary Session	Q 2
Ren Rong at Closing Session	Q 3
Briefs: Guizhou Coal Mine; Sichuan Memorial Hall; Xizang Harvest Festival	Q 4

NORTH REGION

Tianjin First Secretary Delivers Speech on Employment	R 1
Tianjin Commentator Supports Workers Congresses	R 1
Beijing RIBAO: Society Needs Collectively-Run Enterprises	R 2
Briefs: Beijing Planned Parenthood; Beijing-Beidaihe Air Service; Nei Monggol Student Enrollment; Nei Monggol Job Arrangement; Tianjin University Teachers; Tianjin Public Health Rally	R 3

NORTHEAST REGION

Liaoning: Li Desheng, Others Send Off Hero-Model Report Group	S	1
Briefs: Northeast Commodity Fair; DPRK Inspection Team; Liaoning Economization Conference	S	1

NORTHWEST REGION

Shaanxi: Ma Wenrui Attends Memorial Service for Sun Yuru	T	1
Xinjiang's Wang Feng Attends Sports Meet	T	1
Briefs: Gansu Rural Administrative Work; Gansu Hydroelectric Station	T	1

XINHUA PREVIEWS SIX-NATION GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT IN PRC

OW111302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Jinan, August 11 (XINHUA)--Gymnasts from Canada, France, Greece, Romania, the United States and China are in last minute preparations for the 1979 Jinan international tournament which opens here tomorrow. Competition will be held in Jinan's brand new indoor stadium. It is situated in a wooded spot at the foot of a mountain on the city outskirts. It seats 8,000 spectators. It is air-conditioned and equipped with an electronic scoreboard.

Romania's five entrants include 15-year-old Gabi Gheorghiu, a member of the Romanian team which finished second at last year's world championships at Strassbourg, and a silver medal winner in the women's floor exercise at the European youth championships. Her teammate Violeta Gitu, at 12, is the youngest competitor in the Jinan tournament.

James Hartung, 19, of the U.S. team is a gold medal winner in the pommel horse event at the 1978 Riga international championships in the Soviet Union. His teammates are Larry [name indistinct] and 14-year-old Sandy Wirth and 16-year-old Amy Machamer.

The six-man Greek team represents the country's top gymnasts selected at the recent national championships. It is paced by 22-year-old school teacher Yeoryios Iouvanis.

France entered 17-year-old Martine Pidoux, the women's all-round national champion, Michel Boutard, men's all-round national champion, and Willi Moy, a bronze medal winner in the rings event at the Chinuchi Cup International Tournament in Tokyo.

Canada's three girls in the tournament are Ellen Steward and Diana Carnegie, both 15, and Shannon Fleming, 14. It is Ellen Steward's third visit to China. She finished fifth on the balance beam at the Shanghai International Tournament last year.

Host China's three-member women's team includes Li Cuiling who captured the floor exercise and uneven bars events at the Tokyo T.B.S. Cup International Championships sponsored by the Tokyo Broadcasting System earlier this year. The three-member Chinese men's team includes Huang Yubin who won a gold medal for his performance on the flying rings at the Pacific Rim Championships last year. He finished first overall in the national championships here last month. China has also entered a non-scoring team of youngsters to gain international experience. The events will be judged by a panel of international judges and jury from competing teams.

All the gymnasts are staying at the Nanjiao Hotel, the best on the scenic Shandong Peninsula. The city is in a festive atmosphere on the eve of the tournament opening. Overhead streamers and billboards, posters welcome the gymnasts to Jinan. The men's and women's finals will be televised on a national hookup.

I. 16 Aug 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

OW151914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Washington, August 14 (XINHUA correspondent Wu Jin)--The United States has recently been at odds with Israel on the Middle East problem. A series of facts indicated that in the process of readjusting its Middle East policy, the United States has run up against new obstructions from Israel despite its reiterated statement that its policy toward Israel remains unchanged.

On the supervision of the implementation of the peace accord on Sinai, Israel complained that Washington, without full consultation with it, had put forward a proposal to substitute the U.N. force with U.N. observers. It declared that Israel would never accept the proposal. The U.S., on its part, has repeatedly and openly criticized Israel for attacking the Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon with U.S. airplanes and artillery.

On the autonomy of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, Washington supports Egypt's position to give Palestinians the right to self-rule in legislature, judicature and administration while Israel only agreed to limited self-rule in administration.

In its August 13th edition the NEWSWEEK pointed out that what worried Israel "the most were signs that the U.S. was looking for a way to open direct discussions with Israel's bitterest enemy, the Palestine Liberation Organization". The United States which refused any links with the PLO in the past has recently indirectly contacted the organization via its mediators. The two sides have even publicly expressed their interest in the endeavor by some Arab countries to submit to the U.N. Security Council a new draft resolution concerning the Middle East problem. The resolution, based on Resolution 242 of 1967, will contain newly-added paragraphs providing for the Palestinians' entitlement to their legitimate rights. Some countries even suggested more explicit wording of the document stating the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to the setting up of their own state. In view of the PLO's refusal to recognize the existence of Israel as a legitimate state and hence, its rejection of Resolution 242 in the past, many persons here consider that should the PLO endorse the new draft resolution, it will be an indication of the PLO's more flexible attitude towards Israel, which will pave the way for U.S. recognition of the PLO. NEWSWEEK said, "Washington appears to have decided that the time has come for a new effort to break the deadlock in the Middle East."

The August 13 issue of TIME wrote, "the administration's first goal then would be to bring Palestinians, perhaps even some P.L.O. officials, into the talks between the Israelis and the Egyptians on the future of the West Bank and Gaza. This would greatly help Washington's effort to prove to skeptical Arab governments that the Egyptian-Israeli agreement can indeed lead to a comprehensive Middle East peace deal."

The Carter government has already made many attempts to solve the Middle East problem step by step in accordance with the U.S. blueprint. The new initiative Washington began to take in regard to the autonomy of Palestine shows that under the current situation, the U.S. has increasingly realized the importance and urgency of the Middle East problem. This is because: First, a continuously unstable Middle East will give the Soviet Union more chances to expand its influence there, thus bringing about a situation intolerable to the U.S. strategically.

I. 16 Aug 79

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Second, the oil-producing Arab states have exerted more pressure on the United States, demanding that Washington force Israel to change its stubborn position. In spite of Washington's flat denial that there is any connection between the oil problem and its new approaches to the Middle East problem, U.S. papers pointed out that "The administration fears that if the U.S. does not grasp the opportunity to engage the Palestinians in the peace process now, it could face serious cutbacks in Arab oil supplies in the fall." As the U.S. presidential election campaign will be held next year, the oil problem will be not only serious economic problem but also a very realistic political problem to President Carter.

Third, the negotiations started more than two months ago between the U.S., Egypt and Israel on the autonomy of Palestine have moved on very slowly as a result of Israel's dogged hostility toward the Palestinian people. Therefore, the whole set of Washington's Middle East peace plans will be upset if the tempo of the negotiations remains unchanged.

However, Israel has withstood the U.S. pressure. It has bitterly opposed any U.S. contact with the P.L.O. and for this purpose even intimidated Washington with the threat of its withdrawal from the tripartite negotiations. The arrogance of Israel is due to the fact that there is a fairly strong pro-Israel force in the U.S. political and economic circles. Of late, the U.S. Government has repeatedly declared that it would not change its policy of supporting Israel. It also indicated that it would veto the Arab draft-resolution to be submitted to the U.N. Security Council if the resolution contains any clauses supporting the Palestinians in building their state. Explaining the reason, a U.S. paper said that President Carter, with the approaching presidential election campaign in mind, might be "reluctant to upset Israel's powerful backers in the U.S. Congress".

At present, Washington is continuing to take steps to solve the Middle East problem. For instance, President Carter met with Israeli ambassador to the U.S. recently. A special envoy of the President will visit the Middle East ahead of schedule and hold talks with leaders of Egypt and Israel. U.S. Secretary of State Vance has invited the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel to visit the United States...people are closely watching whether these moves will succeed.

U.S. POSITION ON TERRITORIAL WATERS NOTED

OW150624 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 13 August--News from Washington: A U.S. official announced on 10 August that the White House has directed the U.S. Navy and Air Force to uphold the policy that the United States will recognize the territorial waters of all countries within 3 nautical miles of their coastline. This directive was transmitted to the State and Defense Departments in July and the navy and air force were notified through the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The directive blatantly reiterates that U.S. ships and aircraft can pass through waters and airspace beyond the 3-nautical-mile territorial waters limit to maintain the "right of free passage." Of the 111 countries in the world that have coastlines, 90 have extended their territorial waters beyond 3 nautical miles.

Jill Schuker, who spoke for the State Department, on 10 August said that if U.S. aircraft and ships remain outside the extended territorial waters, it would possibly appear that they support this demand. Schuker said that early this year the Carter administration began studying the demands of other countries and the effects of such demands on U.S. interests. The study was completed in March. She said: "We held that all countries should have the right of freedom of navigation and flight over the international waters and airspace beyond 3 nautical miles."

At the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea which discussed the formulation of a new law of the sea, the United States not long agreed to accept the 12-nautical mile limit for territorial waters but appended a series of conditions such as passage through narrow straits and so forth. The UNITED PRESS noted that not many countries at the conference agreed with the U.S. position. The UNITED PRESS has reported that the White House directive has caused uneasiness among delegates from various countries to the eighth session of the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. Some delegates held that the United States seemed to be interfering with the work of the conference.

KISSINGER STRESSES STRENGTHENING U.S. MILITARY POWER

OW151025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Washington, 13 August--Former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger stressed in a 12 August TV interview that the United States needs to beef up its military strength to avoid blackmail by the Soviet Union.

On an NBC "Meet the Press" program, Kissinger said: "The situation is that, except for naval forces, we are going to fall behind, increasingly behind, in every significant strategic category of military power and even in naval power the balance is beginning to shift." Kissinger said: "Given the world of instability in which we live, this means that in the 1980's we are bound to be confronting crises in which our forces will be inadequate. So, what is needed is a national decision to try to close the gaps, and I believe we need to close them in practically every category of power, strategic forces, theater nuclear forces and conventional forces. We also need to add to our naval power." When a reporter asked how the Soviet Union could blackmail the weakening United States, Kissinger said that the Middle East was an area where the Soviet Union could possibly threaten intervention once a crisis arose. He also said: "I cannot exclude (Soviet) pressures against Europe. He said that if the balance of power shifts importantly against the United States, the possibility of another Berlin crisis could not be excluded. Kissinger said: "I think we have to grow stronger. We have to bring our power into relationship with our policy," and added: "As we get stronger, we have to get tougher."

FUEL SHORTAGE IN SOVIET UNION EXPECTED TO WORSEN

OW151208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, August 15 (XINHUA)--Complaints of a fuel crunch have been heard from a number of places in this country. The situation is expected to get worse in the coming winter and next spring.

The Soviet Union has presented itself as "the world's only industrially developed country which depends on its own fuel and power for economic development." It now produces some 2,000 million tons of standardized fuel a year. However, short supply of fuel has made itself felt owing to congestion in transportation and widespread waste, and more essentially, to the fact that the growth rate of production has fallen behind the steady increase in demand.

The central television in Moscow has received complaints of "short supply of coal to the factories and homes" from the coal-rich Donetz region. Complaints were also heard from the Altai territory (frontier region) that the fuel available there was "insufficient and inferior in quality". An article in PRAVDA of August 12 begins by saying: "Fuel is in bad need in the Ural-Volga region today". It points out that "the situation will become worse in view of the fact that the deposits in many coalfields in the Urals are nearing exhaustion". A central television commentator noted recently that fuel and energy are a "matter of widespread concern among the television audience. Many of them have asked if they can be assured of adequate supply of fuel and power in the coming winter. All have mentioned the sad and unforgettable experience last winter." This referred to the breakdown in the supply of fuel, electricity and heat in many places just when the country was suffering the worst cold in about a century.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers passed a resolution this year to "make sure the supply of fuel, electricity and thermo-energy to the national economy and the population in the winter and spring of 1979-1980". But a subsequent statement of Vice-Chairman Ivanovsky of the State Committee for the supply of materials and technology had a chilling effect on the worried public. He said: "I say this in advance: the balance between the supply and demand of fuel is rather critical. It would be too late in winter if actions are not taken to conserve and stockpile it in summer." Western experts familiar with Soviet energy problems believe that throughout the 1980's, the Soviet leadership would have to do its utmost to get the country out of an energy predicament.

CRASH OF TWO SOVIET AIRLINERS NOTED

OW160310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, August 15 (XINHUA)--Two airliners of the Soviet Aeroflot crashed on August 11, TASS reported today. All the passengers, including a team of football players, and crews died in the incident.

Reasons for the crashes are being investigated. One of the airliners was flying on the Tashkent-Minsk line and the other on the Chelyabinsk-Kishinev line. According to Western news agency reports, the two planes collided in mid-air and some 150 people were killed in the incident.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON UNITY, REUNIFICATION NOTED

OW151312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (XINHUA)--The Korean daily NODONG SINMUN published an editorial today to mark the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Korea and call upon the whole Korean nation to unite to realize the reunification of the fatherland.

The editorial says, "One-third of a century has elapsed since the liberation of Korea. However, the country has not yet been reunified and the South Korean people are still groaning under colonial enslavement. It is the unanimous national aspiration to reunify the fatherland so as to put an end to the tragic division of the nation at an earlier date."

The editorial condemns the South Korean authorities for rendering service to foreign forces and marching quickly on the road to war and split. The editorial says, "It is the common demand of the whole Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world to put an end to the interference in Korea by foreign forces and let the Korean people themselves settle the problem of the reunification of their country."

The editorial calls upon the Korean people both in the North and the South to be united to drive out the foreign forces and reunify the fatherland. The editorial says, "The Korean people is bound to win in their just cause of the country's reunification and national sovereignty."

KCNA REPORT ON ROK POLICE ATTACK ON WOMEN CITED

OW121648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (XINHUA)--More than 2,000 South Korean policemen in Seoul yesterday raided the women workers sitting in at the building of the New Democratic Party, according to KCNA quoting reports from Seoul.

In the raid, at least 170 women were arrested and one woman worker stabbed to death. 26 persons of the New Democratic Party were arrested and over 50 others from the party wounded. Even reporters on the scene were not spared. Police clubs injured 14 of them and their cameras were seized.

Reports said that over 200 women workers, dismissed by the Y.H. Trading Company in Songdong District, Seoul, had been sitting in in the auditorium of the New Democratic Party building since August 9 for the right to existence. This outrage of the Seoul authorities' has aroused bitter indignation from the South Korean public.

COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST SRV OVERTURES TO U.S.

OW160232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Peng Di: "An Evil Intent Behind a Smiling Diplomacy"]

[Text] Washington, 14 August--All of a sudden the Vietnamese authorities are wearing a smile and talking sweetly to the United States, begging for normalization of relations. A few days ago when two groups of U.S. congressmen, totaling 22 persons, arrived in Hanoi to study Vietnam's exportation of refugees, a Vietnamese Government spokesman seized the opportunity and piteously implored the visitors: "We can get along well since there is no hatred between us," and "if our relations are normalized, we will not attach any conditions."

The Vietnamese authorities' national policy of persecuting and exporting refugees has brought misery and even death to millions of innocent people. Now they are using the refugee problem as a bargaining counter in dealing with the United States. They have promised to stop exporting refugees if the United States normalizes relations with Vietnam. By sometimes tightening and sometimes relaxing their control over the refugee outflow and capitalizing on the Americans' sympathy for the refugees, the Vietnamese authorities are attempting to squeeze concessions out of the U.S. Government. Their tactics are indeed vicious. Furthermore, the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops that have brazenly invaded Kampuchea--a towering crime in itself--should have been withdrawn from Kampuchea a long time ago. But the Hanoi authorities have the impudence to use this as another bargaining counter and indirectly hinted that they would consider withdrawing troops from Kampuchea out of mercy. This ostentatious profession does not merit any attention, but the fact that the empty promise was made at this very moment reveals their impatience to conclude a deal with the United States.

The other offers the Vietnamese authorities have made include allowing the United States to airlift 258 refugees who have relatives in the United States out of Ho Chi Minh City and generously consenting to provide the United States with more information about U.S. soldiers missing in action during the war in Vietnam--a matter which the United States was not previously allowed to bother about. In addition, that Hanoi spokesman was all smiles while talking passionately with the U.S. congressmen about a good relationship. This abrupt change caught the U.S. congressmen by surprise. Representative Lester Wolff said that he did not know the underlying reason for the "thaw." In fact, the reason is quite clear, and a clue can be found in the words uttered by that Hanoi spokesman. He said: Since Vietnam receives no help from the United States and China, it has to ask the Soviet Union for aid.

Naturally, those words were not from the heart. The Vietnamese and Soviet authorities are two of a kind and will continue to use each other whether or not U.S.-Vietnamese relations are normalized. Concerning the issue of aid, China has never been stingy. Quite the contrary, China might have given too much, granting Hanoi whatever it requested and thus all the more making Hanoi feel that it has the right to take things from others. However, those words also reflected Hanoi's real intention, that is, while offering to serve the Soviet Union, Hanoi has found it harmless to ask the United States for aid because by so doing it will not only gain something but will also be able to use this opportunity to ask for more from the Soviet Union. These are all reasons why Hanoi has become so fickle.

People need time to understand this rare kind of creature. China, too, went through a long, painful process before it clearly understood Vietnam's nature. Some of the U.S. congressmen who visited Hanoi may not have sufficient perceptual experience in this respect. Some were taken in by Hanoi's sweet words and hurriedly expressed their opinions even before returning to the United States and before objectively analyzing them. They said that relations between the two countries should be normalized and that the United States should respond positively to Vietnam's change in attitude. However, sober-minded people do not see it that way. Some of the people in those two congressional groups bluntly pointed out: "normalization? The refugee question alone would destroy it."

This reporter has contacted many people in Washington who have misgivings on the sudden outpouring of sweet words from Vietnam. Some commented: This is nothing but a white-washing act put on by Hanoi.

A high-ranking U.S. official told this XINHUA reporter that Hanoi's allegation that the United States and Vietnam are currently engaged in normalization talks is a part of this act purposely being put on to confound others. People should not be so easily taken in by it. He added: The contacts being made between the United States and Vietnam have not the slightest bearing on normalization. Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for east Asian and Pacific affairs, issued an official statement disclaiming Hanoi's allegation. He disclosed that in its contacts with Hanoi, the United States had reiterated at least on four occasions that "it would be impossible to achieve any progress toward normalization of relations under the present situation." The ASSOCIATED PRESS in a dispatch from Hanoi provided some background information as to why Hanoi hinted about withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea. The dispatch said: A lengthy occupation of Kampuchea may prove to be troublesome and Hanoi is in urgent need of agricultural, food and other forms of aid from the United States. They are using empty promises about withdrawing their troops in exchange for massive U.S. aid in order to prolong their occupation. This is all what Hanoi needs.

A Washington POST correspondent's report from Hanoi described the attitude of the Hanoi spokesman as "putting on a smiling face for a government which is being shackled as a result of its persecution of the Vietnamese refugees and the Kampucheans." The correspondent added: "By going against its normal way and pouring out sweet words, Hanoi has not proved that it will change its basic policies on major issues." The true picture of a small handful of Hanoi rulers is: A few faces and hands stained with blood.

SOUTH ASIAN PRESS URGES SRV HALT REFUGEE FLOW

Sri Lanka RED BANNER

OW151228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Colombo, August 15 (XINHUA)--Vietnam is censured for its continued export of refugees by the Sri Lanka monthly the RED BANNER, organ of the Sri Lanka Communist Party (left).

A comment entitled "The Refugees Scandal" and carried in the latest issue of the journal says: "Tens of thousands of boat people are roaming the seas with no place to land, death from starvation or drowning staring them and the exodus continues." [sentence as received] It points out that never before in history has the exodus reached such monstrous proportions. Never before has such cynical inhumanity, avarice for gold and sinister motives of a ruling clique, pushed out of their homeland as destitute such a vast army of people.

I. 16 Aug 79

E 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

It adds, "Vietnam has been preparing for a long time to become the overlord of Southeast Asia. Having taken over the huge haul of arms from Moscow, Vietnam, bloated with arrogance, began the wars of expansion and proceeded to occupy Laos and Kampuchea. Naturally enough its economy, which was already in shambles, deteriorated further, rendering thousands and thousands destitute, whose only chance of survival appeared to be to get out of the country."

The comment says, "The ASEAN nations have made strong protests. The entry of these refugees has placed a heavy burden on their economy and is causing terrible instability. They claim that Vietnam is sending a large number of spies disguised as refugees." It emphasizes in conclusion, "In the interest of peace and security this exodus of refugees must stop. Vietnam's policy of hegemonism and expansion which is the root cause of the refugee exodus must be opposed and thwarted."

Bangladesh's Weekly NAYAJUNG

OW160748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Dacca, August 15 (XINHUA)--"The root cause of the Indochinese refugee problem lies in the establishment of a military dictatorship within the country (Vietnam) and its persistent policies of aggression and expansionism towards its neighbouring countries," says a commentary carried in the latest issue of the Bangladesh weekly NAYAJUNG.

The commentary points out: "The expansionist Vietnamese ruling clique with the support of Soviet social-imperialism have created an unparalleled crisis in Asia by pursuing a barbarous middle-aged policy of exporting refugees by way of forcible expulsion of its own citizens. The criminal acts of the Vietnamese ruling clique have roused extreme anxiety among the people all over the world. Now the Indochinese refugees problem has turned into an international problem." It added: "The ugly forces of Hanoi's expansionist ruling clique and their master--Soviet social-imperialism--have been exposed naked everywhere whatever tricks they have played to deceive the people of the world."

"The self-destructive steps of Hanoi's expansionist ruling clique," it notes, "have thrown the entire Vietnamese people today into an acute crisis and uncertainty. The aggression on Cambodia and war preparations against China added more to that crisis." The commentary says in conclusion that the export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities has endangered peace in Asia and caused trouble to the neighboring countries.

FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS SRV REPRESSION OF LAO MINORITIES

OW151706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities, with the backing of Soviet military aid, are tightening their repression of the minority nationalities in the northern part of Laos, according to foreign news agencies and press reports.

The Thai paper Bangkok POST reported recently that a number of Vietnamese military units stationed in Laos have been transferred to the northern region of Laos along with some 200 Soviet technicians and advisors.

An AFP dispatch reported that "It (Vietnam) despatched part of its troops stationed in central Laos to the northern region and moved a squadron of Soviet-made MiG-21 fighters piloted by Vietnamese airmen to the northern Laotian towns of Xieng Khoung and Long Cheng." Tribesmen in the northern Laos were reported to have carried out resistance.

The Washington STAR said in an article on August 12, "Soviet planes have been ferrying Vietnamese troops into Cambodia and Laos. While there seem to be few Soviet military officers in Cambodia, they are numerous in Laos." "Soviet military officers seemed to be all over Laos." Their presence was aimed to cope with the possible wide-spread guerrilla warfare being conducted by the people in the northern mountainous region of Laos, it added.

The same paper reported in a despatch on August 9, "evidence is mounting that the Vietnamese army is using Soviet-supplied poisonous gas to kill Laotian tribesmen". The report said that "A number of recent reports from (Laotian) refugees who have described gas attacks, plus other intelligence, are leading Western officials to accept as true the stories about the use of chemical warfare to subdue unprotected Meo tribesmen". "The reports imply that the Soviet Union is testing its extensive capability for chemical warfare in a remoted area where most evidence of short-lived gas can be suppressed," it added. The Washington STAR reported on August 11 that "A plan being discussed (by the Carter administration) is to send a Defense Department team of chemical warfare experts to interview refugees in Thailand who survived gas attacks in Laos".

In recent years news came out from Laos time and again about Vietnamese troops' suppression of the minority nationalities in upper Laos and their use of poisonous gas to drive them out of the mountainous regions.

MALAYSIAN MINISTER CALLS FOR SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW151652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should not condone or legitimize the current political situation in Kampuchea, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said today, according to reports from Kuala Lumpur.

In his speech at the ASEAN Standing Committee meeting, he said that the presence of foreign forces in Kampuchea was objectionable. The presence of Vietnamese troops on the Thai border, he said, has created an explosive situation in the area. He called for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, including the area bordering on Thailand. He stressed: "ASEAN should pursue efforts to seek the withdrawal of foreign troops and ensure the emergence of a truly neutral and independent Kampuchea free from external influence." The tense and unstable political developments in Indochina assured the ASEAN's belief in the need to pursue policies for the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia, he said.

On the Indochinese refugee problem, he called on Vietnam to honour its pledge at the Geneva international meeting on refugees held in June and stop the exodus of "boat people" from the country. It is reported that the ASEAN countries are to hold a special meeting at foreign ministers' level in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow to discuss the situation in Kampuchea and the exodus of Vietnamese refugees with a view to adopting a common stand at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly and the non-aligned summit.

REPORTAGE ON SRI LANKAN PRIME MINISTER PREMADASA'S VISIT TO PRC

Press Conference

OW151718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--"China has undergone a lot of changes and become more lively. New buildings are emerging one after another and the four modernizations programme is being implemented," Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa told a press conference here this afternoon.

Prime Minister Premadasa visited China in 1957 as a member of the parliamentary group from the city of Colombo. He said during his current visit he had been cordially received. He had exchanged views with Chinese leaders on the political and economic situation in the world and in society as a whole, with each appreciating the other's viewpoint.

Referring to China's relations with the non-aligned movement, the prime minister said that China supported the non-alignment policy though she was not in that movement. He stressed Sri Lanka's stand that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace. All countries in this region should do their share towards this goal, he said.

Farewell Banquet

OW151720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and Mrs. Premadasa gave a farewell banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Among the 400 Chinese guests were Li Xiannian, vice-premier, and his wife Lin Jiamei; Xu Deheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy; Huang Zhen, minister of culture; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; leading members of government departments and the People's Liberation Army, the All-China Women's Federation, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Buddhist Association of China, as well as Sun Shengwei, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka.

In his speech, Prime Minister Premadasa said that during his discussions with the Chinese leaders, he had noticed "a parallelism in our views to international affairs." He said: "China and Sri Lanka are countries of the Third World. Your successes are the success of Sri Lanka. "We felt the cooperation you extended us in all fields as a symbol of the abiding trust and faith our two countries have for each other in building stronger links over and above those that already exist." He said that he would be conveying back to the people of Sri Lanka "in no uncertain measure the great love the people of China have for Sri Lanka and her people."

I. 16 Aug 79

F 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

In reply, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian described Prime Minister Premadasa's current official goodwill visit to China as "a big event in the annals of relations between China and Sri Lanka." He said: "During the last three days, we held talks in a friendly atmosphere and had a full exchange of views on our bilateral relations and on international issues of common concern, thus enhancing our mutual understanding.

He pointed out that Prime Minister Premadasa's current visit had contributed to enhancing the ties of friendship between the Chinese and Sri Lankan peoples and promoted a new development in the amicable relations and cooperation between China and Sri Lanka. He asked Prime Minister Premadasa to convey the cordial and warm greetings of the Chinese Government and people to the government and people of Sri Lanka. "May the government and people of Sri Lanka win new successes in developing the economy and building up their country," he said in conclusion.

Also present at the banquet were the members of Prime Minister Premadasa's party, Sri Lanka Ambassador to China C.R. Dias Desinghe and Mrs. Desinghe and the Hewisi music and dance troupe of Sri Lanka.

Before the banquet, a cultural cooperation agreement was signed between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Huang Zhen, Chinese minister of culture, and Ranil Wickremasinghe, minister of youth affairs and employment and deputy minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. The agreement will guarantee further development in exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, arts, education, sports and journalism.

This afternoon, Prime Minister and Madame Premadasa met with diplomatic envoys of various countries to China and their wives.

Departure for Tianjin

OW151719 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Mrs. Premadasa and their party left Beijing for Tianjin by train this evening.

The distinguished guests were given a warm send-off by Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei, and others at the brightly lit up Beijing railway station. A farewell ceremony was held on the departure platform. Prime Minister Premadasa and Vice-Premier Li Xiannian reviewed a guard of honour made up of members of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The Sri Lankan guests are accompanied to Tianjin by Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy; and Sun Shengwei, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka, and his wife. The Sri Lankan Ambassador to China, C.R. Dias Desinghe and Mrs. Desinghe also left for Tianjin with the prime minister. This morning, Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and Mrs. Premadasa visited the Great Wall, the Dingling underground palace, and the tooth-relic pagoda.

I. 16 Aug 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

TURKISH PAPER ON USSR'S 'UNDERMINING' NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW141856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Ankara, August 13 (XINHUA)--The Turkish paper MILLIYET in a commentary on August 12 and 13 condemned the Soviet Union for trampling on and undermining the independence of Third World countries and the nonaligned movement.

The commentary written by Erol Ozkoray said, "the forthcoming non-aligned conference in Havana will be a new test to those self-styled Third World countries because it will be ever more difficult for the Third World to be outside of blocs." "For their own interest, the superpowers continue to create crises to plunge Third World countries into opposition to each other and weaken them. In Asia, the Soviet Union made its way into the area through Vietnam and established its satellites in Southeast Asia. Flaunting the signboard of 'Soviet socialism', Vietnam created the saddest tragedy in the world in the past few years by occupying Kampuchea and creating hundreds of thousands of refugees," it said.

It accused the Soviet Union of interfering in the African Continent and setting up puppet regimes there through Cuba. "The political intranquility in west Asia during the past few years indicated that the Soviet Union has not stood idle. The pro-Soviet regimes in the area reflected the difficulty to be outside of blocs," it added.

To achieve complete independence, the Third World countries should be independent politically and economically, it pointed out. It condemned the industrialized countries in general and the Soviet Union in particular for using "foreign aid" to force the developing countries to depend on them. The Soviet Union has provided the starving Third World countries with weapons rather than cash.

MALTESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC

OW151236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Valletta, August 15 (XINHUA)--A Maltese parliamentary delegation led by Kalcidon Agius, speaker of the House of Representatives, left here this morning on a visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China.

He told XINHUA at the airport that he was very proud of the relationship between Malta and China and expressed the hope to promote the friendly ties and exchange of visits between the two countries. Present at the airport to see the delegation off were Ge Linxing, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other members, of the Chinese Embassy.

XINHUA VIEWS U.S., WEST EUROPEAN CONTACTS WITH PLO

OW051856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 5 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 5 (XINHUA correspondent)--The United States and some West European countries have started making contacts in various forms with the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to seeking a new approach to settle the Middle East problem, according to Western news agencies.

UPI reported that in an interview with the Qatari news agency in Amman on August 2, Talal Naji, member of the P.L.O. executive committee, said that the P.L.O. has held an indirect dialogue with the United States through third parties. "The Palestinian stand in any negotiations through the P.L.O. are based on the recognition of the Palestinian national rights and particularly their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state", he added.

According to an AP report, Hodding Carter, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, said on August 1: "Through Arab and other intermediaries", the U.S. Government "is in the midst of sounding out the Palestine Liberation Organization on accepting Israel's right to exist." "The quiet diplomacy", he added, "is to devise a new (U.N.) Security Council resolution that would have two key provisions. One would reaffirm (U.N. Resolution) 242, which was adopted in 1967 and again in 1973. The other would support Palestinian rights."

Earlier, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the P.L.O. executive committee, held talks in Vienna from July 6 to 8 with Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist Internationale and former federal chancellor of West Germany, and Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of Austria. They agreed in the talks that "the Palestinian issue is crucial to the Middle East conflict. If it is not reasonably and satisfactorily settled, there could be no peace in the Middle East, nor could an overall solution be sought for the Middle East question." It was reported that after the talks 'Arafat held that his talks with Kreisky and Brandt were a great breakthrough for the P.L.O. in its relations with the West.

In an interview with the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR on July 28, P.L.O. representative to France Ibrahim Suss said that the Palestinian leaders are making international contacts with the governments of European countries to study the possibility of reaching an agreement on a new programme for an overall solution to the the Middle East problem. The new programme will be based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights and particularly the right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

The UPI quoted on July 31 the London-based Arabic daily newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT as saying that "Britain, who formulated Resolution 242 in 1967", "is now drafting a new U.N. Security Council resolution to replace Resolution 242 dealing with the Palestinian issue". The newspaper said that "Britain is consulting major European countries on this issue, and the United States is supporting the British Government's move". Failing to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and treating the Palestinian issue as merely a "refugee problem", Resolution 242 has long been rejected by the Palestine Liberation Organization ever since 1967.

It was reported that the Israeli authorities still refuse to recognize such rights of the Palestinian people. In a statement published on August 2, Israeli Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin publicly accused the United States of attempting to revise Resolution 242 to pave the way for talks between the U.S. and the Palestinians. He alleged that any attempt to modify the resolution would pose "serious obstacles" to the peace process. Israeli Government sources disclosed the same day that the Israeli Cabinet would discuss "changes in the United States' policy towards the Palestine Liberation Organization".

According to Western analysts, the Palestinian issue is a matter which affects the overall situation in the Middle East. So long as the Middle East issue remains unsolved, the interests of the United States and Western Europe, especially their oil interests, are always at stake. West European countries have expressed their support to various extent for a solution to the Palestinian issue. Although the United States also expressed its readiness to accept the Palestinians as a partaker in the process of the Middle East peace talks, it is unlikely that the U.S. Government would take any significant step towards the Palestinian issue in view of the fact that among other intricate controversies waiting to be solved, the Carter administration will have to consider the possible reactions by Israel and the Jewish population at home on this matter in the presence of an approaching general election.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN SPORTS VISIT--Beijing, August 8--A visiting Algerian national youth football team scored a 2:1 victory in its opening game against a Shanxi Province team this evening at the open-air workers' stadium in the east suburbs of Beijing. The Algerian team arrived in China on August 5. It is the third Algerian football team to visit China, and the first in seven years. The Algerian players are scheduled to leave here tomorrow for Lanzhou, Gansu Province, where they will meet the local team in a match on August 11. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW]

GUINEAN DENTISTS--Conakry, August 11--The second group of Guinea's dentist auxiliaries graduated from the Dentist Centre of Conakry today. Speaking at the graduation ceremony, Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdoulaye Toure praised the good cooperation between Guinea and China and thanked the Chinese medical team for its training programme. The ceremony was attended also by Guinean Minister of Public Health Saifoulaye Diallo and Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Peng Hua and members of the Chinese medical team working here. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW]

CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE URGES NPC, CPPCC DOCUMENTS STUDY

OW151131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 August--The CPPCC National Committee called a plenary session today to discuss the study plan for the second half of this year. The meeting called on CPPCC members to lay stress on studying the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the second session of the Fifth CPPCC before the end of this year. It urged them to continue to deepen the discussion of practice being the sole criterion of truth, thoroughly criticize the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and clarify the line ideologically.

The meeting stressed that study should be aimed at achieving understanding of the following six questions: 1) to correctly understand the current excellent situation, the fundamental changes in classes in our society and the principal contradiction at the present stage in our country; 2) to correctly understand the necessity and importance of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving our national economy; 3) to fully understand the great significance of strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; 4) to fully understand the nature, characteristics and tasks of the united front in the new period; 5) to fully understand the importance of consolidating the leading organs at all levels; and 6) to correctly understand the international situation so as to wage the struggle against hegemonism more effectively in order to safeguard world peace.

The meeting held that to study the documents of the aforementioned two sessions well, it is necessary to carry forward the party's fine style of study, emancipate one's mind, carry forward democracy, and speak and debate freely. It is also necessary to adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice, make study plans by proceeding from reality, and study some works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao in coordination with the regular study.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES STANDARDIZATION REGULATIONS

OW141419 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Standardization control regulations of the People's Republic of China issued by the State Council on 31 July 1979]

[Text] Beijing, 14 August--Chapter I: General Principles

Article 1

Standardization is an important way to organize modern production and is essential to scientific management. Promoting standardization in the course of socialist construction represents in itself an important technological and economic policy adopted by the state. Without standardization, there can be no specialization, top quality or high speed. These regulations are specially formulated for the purpose of strengthening the control of standardization, raising still higher the level of standardization and giving fuller play to the role of standardization in modernizing our agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

Article 2

Technical standards (hereafter simplified as standards) represent a common technical basis for production, construction and commodity circulation.

As for regular industrial products, major agricultural products, all types of engineering projects, environmental protection, safety and hygiene standards and other technical requirements which should be unified, it is necessary to formulate appropriate standards and put them into effect.

Chapter II: The Formulation and Revision of Standards

Article 3

In formulating or revising standards, it is necessary to fully consider the requirements of practical use and to rationally utilize the country's natural resources in close connection with natural conditions so that our techniques can become advanced and our economy rational, secure and reliable.

Article 4

In formulating or revising standards, it is necessary to select only the specifications and varieties of outstanding products in the same categories and to grade them rationally. With regard to the large amounts of spare parts, assembly parts [bu jian 0752 0115], components [yuan jian 0337 0115], instruments [qi jian 0892 0115], structural parts [gou jian 2845 0115] and accessories [pei jian 6792 0115] which are in demand in most localities, it is necessary to adopt all possible means to expand the scope of their utilization and to increase their use and trade. The various standards must be coordinated and complete. Attention should also be paid to applying these standards to both military and civilian use.

Article 5

In standardizing quality quotas for industrial and agricultural products, different grades can be formulated rationally under identical quality standards in accordance with the nature of these products.

Article 6

Simultaneously with formulating standards for products, it is also necessary to work out adequate standards for packaging. Packaging standards must conform to requirements for guaranteeing both quality and safety and take into consideration such factors as loading, unloading, shipping, storage and material conservation.

Article 7

It is necessary to conscientiously study and vigorously adopt common international standards and advanced foreign standards.

Article 8

With regard to export products and construction contracts signed with foreign countries, in case of necessity the departments in charge of production and construction may cooperate with the departments of foreign trade and economic relations with foreign countries in formulating the necessary standards which are suitable to the needs of foreign trade and foreign markets.

Article 9

The standards should be revised expeditiously in accordance with developments in technology and economics.

All standards should be reexamined once every 3 to 5 years so that each standard can be positively evaluated for revision or abolition.

Article 10

It is necessary to include a program for the development of standardization into the general and specific plans of the national economy at various levels. The experimental and research items needed for formulating standards shall be included in the scientific research plans of the departments concerned at all levels.

Chapter III: Grading, Examining, Approving and Announcing Standards

Article 11

Standards are divided into three grades--state standards, ministerial-level standards (professional standards) and enterprise standards. Ministerial-level standards must pass through a period of transition to step by step become professional standards. The ministerial-level standards (professional standards) and the enterprise standards must not conflict with state standards, and the enterprise standards should not conflict with the ministerial-level standards (professional standards).

Article 12

State standards are of great importance to the economic and technological development of the whole country. They are standards which must be unified throughout the nation. They mainly include standards for basic raw and other materials; standards for major industrial and agricultural products which are produced in large amounts and on a large scale and which affect the livelihood of the broad masses and involve many departments; standards which affect people's safety and health and involve environmental protection; basic standards for interchangeable general-purpose technologies and languages; standards for tools and measuring instruments in the manufacture of general-purpose spare parts, assembly parts, components, instruments, structural parts and accessories; standards for general-purpose testing and checking; and approved international standards.

Article 13

Draft plans for state standards should be proposed by the departments in charge of this matter under the State Council (or the Commission for Professional Standardization and Technology). Plans for state standards which involve agricultural products or products in both military and civilian use should be referred to the State General Standardization Bureau for examination, approval and announcement. Plans for state standards which involve engineering, construction and environmental protection should be referred to the State Capital Construction Commission for examination, approval and announcement. Plans for state standards which involve medicine, public health and epidemic prevention should be referred to the minister of public health for examination, approval and announcement. Plans for state standards which involve war industry should be referred to the departments concerned in the war industry for examination, approval and announcement, and plans for state standards which are of particular importance should be referred to the State Council for examination and approval.

Article 14

The ministerial-level standards (professional standards) are mainly nationwide unified standards in various professional circles. They should be set, examined, approved and announced by the department in charge of a profession. Reports in this regard should be made to the State General Standardization Bureau for the record.

Article 15

Enterprise standards should be set for products which are not governed by state standards or the ministerial-level standards (professional standards). To constantly raise production quality, an enterprise can adopt a more advanced standard in production quality than the state standard or ministerial-level standard (professional standard). The methods governing enterprise standards will be formulated separately by the State General Standardization Bureau.

Article 16

Any unit or individual can offer suggestions on a draft standardization plan. Cases involving state standards and ministerial-level standards (professional standards) should be handled by units which handle the work of professional standardization and technology in the whole nation. Cases involving enterprise standards should be handled by the department at the higher level in charge of this affair.

Article 17

The revision and abolishment of standards must be approved and announced by organs in charge of examining and approving the standards. The interpretation of a standard is the responsibility of the organ in charge of the work of examining and approving the standard or of a unit appointed by this organ.

Chapter IV: Implementation of Standards

Article 18

Once approved and promulgated, standards become technological laws and regulations, and must be strictly followed by all production, construction, scientific research, planning and management departments at all levels and enterprises and establishments. No unit may change or lower standards without authorization. Violation of standards [words indistinct] economic sanctions, even investigation to affix the legal responsibilities.

When it becomes difficult to follow standards, it is necessary to explain the reasons, and a report proposing a time limit for deferment and measures for implementing the standards should be submitted, following examination and endorsement by a higher responsible department, to the department that has issued the standards for approval.

Article 19

The material and technical conditions needed to meet standards should be guaranteed by the higher responsible department, and important ones should be included in technical measures and plans at various levels.

Article 20

The checking and accepting of raw and other materials and items produced by cooperating units, examination of semifinished and finished products by all production enterprises must be conducted according to standards. Products meeting those standards will be issued certificates of quality by the examining departments. Products failing to meet those standards will not be taken into account in fulfillment of production plans, will not be included in output value and will not be allowed to leave the factory.

Article 21

Designs and construction of all engineering projects must follow standards. Construction may not begin if the engineering design fails to meet those standards. An engineering project may not be accepted if its construction fails to meet set standards.

Article 22

In designing new products and engineering projects, full consideration should be given to standardization requirements. Designing assignment papers and design documents must go through a standardization examination. In the course of appraisal and finalization of a design, it is mandatory to have a standardization administrative department to take part in examining for standardization.

Before a new product is put into production, its standards must be spelled out. Otherwise, serialized production of the product is not allowed.

Article 23

In correcting and improving old products, full attention should be paid to standardization, and it is mandatory to have a standardization administrative department to take part in the examination for standardization.

Article 24

In importing equipment and technology full consideration must be given to domestic standardization requirements. Prior examination on standardization must be made by relevant departments of the State Council or provincial, municipal or autonomous regional standardization administrative organizations. If such imports will produce a rather great impact in China, then the State Standardization and Metrology Bureau will call together the related departments to carry out an examination on standardization.

Chapter V: Supervision and Inspection of Product Quality

Article 25

The State Standardization and Metrology Bureau and the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional standardization bureaus are responsible for the supervision and inspection of product quality and will organize and guide in a unified way relevant specialized inspection organizations to carry out supervision and inspection work. Separate concrete measures will be formulated jointly by the State Standardization and Metrology Bureau and other concerned departments. Provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should establish and perfect product quality supervision and inspection organizations in cities with concentrated industries, which will be under the leadership of standardization administrative departments at the same levels.

Article 26

The tasks of product quality supervision and inspection organizations are: to carry out supervision and inspection of product quality according to standards, to serve as arbitrators when there are disputes between production and marketing units on product quality; to constantly keep higher authorities informed of how standards are being followed and problems that may occur and offer proposals on how to improve product quality; and to guide and help enterprises in product quality inspection work.

Article 27

Departments responsible for product quality supervision and inspection have the power to directly conduct scheduled or unscheduled product quality inspections, or entrust other units to do so. They have the authority to stop issuing certificates of quality to enterprises which fail to follow standards in production and whose products are poor in quality, and in especially serious cases, they have the authority to recommend to the responsible departments to impose economic sanctions on the enterprises and personnel concerned or to have the enterprises stop production and undergo consolidation.

Article 28

Before an application for trade mark registration is submitted, a new product must obtain a certificate of quality following appraisal by a product quality supervision and inspection organization.

Article 29

It is necessary to implement a marking system and a reward system for high-quality products and to carry out the policy of higher prices for better quality. High-quality markings will be issued for high-quality products following certification by product quality supervision and inspection organizations, general acknowledgment by concerned departments and approval by the responsible higher authority. The State Standardization and Metrology Bureau will jointly formulate concrete measures with other concerned departments.

Chapter VI: Organizations and Personnel Supervising Standardization

Article 30

The main tasks of the departments in charge of standardization are: to responsibly implement state principles and policies concerning standardization; to organize, formulate and revise standards; to supervise and inspect implementation of standards; to responsibly administer supervision and inspection of product quality and engineering quality; to responsibly inspect and supervise standardization in the fields of designing new products, improving old products, importing equipment and technology and so forth.

Article 31

The State Standardization and Metrology Bureau is the State Council's functional department responsible for the whole country's standardization work.

It has the responsibility to put forward principles and policies on standardization work, organize, formulate and implement plans and programs for the whole country's standardization work; and administers the whole country's standardization and product quality supervision and inspection work.

Article 32

The standardization bureaus of provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and cities with concentrated industries and the standardization administrative organizations of autonomous prefectures and counties are functional departments of the revolutionary committees at the corresponding levels, and they are responsible for local standardization and product quality supervision and inspection work.

Article 33

The standardization administrative organizations of the concerned departments of the State Council and the concerned PIA departments are responsible for the standardization work in each department.

Article 34

The standardization administrative organizations or full-time standardization personnel in concerned departments of the State Council and concerned specialized bureaus, companies, enterprises and establishments in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, under the direct leadership of responsible persons in charge of technological work (or chief engineers), are responsible for the standardization work of their own units or that entrusted to them by higher authorities.

Article 35

The State Standardization and Metrology Bureau and concerned departments of the State Council should establish and perfect standardization scientific research and information and data collection organizations. Provincial, municipal and autonomous regional standardization bureaus should establish and perfect standardization information and data organizations.

Article 36

The National Specialization and Standardization Technological Commission, the standardization research institutes of concerned departments of the State Council and standardization technological units in relevant specialized organizations are responsible for standardization of scientific research work, organizing and undertaking assignments in formulating and revising national standards and ministry standards (specialized standards) and taking part in relevant international standardization activities.

Article 37

Standardization and product quality inspection work are productive and technological work. The scientific and technological personnel engaged in this field of work are a component part of our scientific and technological force as a whole, and they should be treated politically and economically the same way scientific and technological personnel are treated in other departments. Those whose work has been outstanding or who have made important contributions should be rewarded.

Chapter VII: Supplementary Articles

Article 38

The various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional revolutionary committees, the concerned departments of the State Council and the concerned departments of the PLA will formulate implementation measures in accordance with these regulations.

Article 39

The interpretation of these regulations is the responsibility of the State Standardization and Metrology Bureau.

Article 40

These regulations will come into force upon promulgation. The former "Regulations Governing Technical Standards for Industrial and Agricultural Products and Engineering Projects" will be abolished at the same time.

GUANGMING RIBAO CALLS FOR NEED TO CRITICIZE IDEALISM

HK140900 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Ma Zhento [7456 2182 6995], Lei Zhenlu [7191 6966 7047] and Zhang Yide [1728 0308 1795]: "To Uphold Materialism, We Must Criticize Idealism--Recalling the 'Polemic' on 'the Identity of Thinking and Being' and the Lessons Drawn From It"]

[Text] There was a "polemic" in our country's philosophical circles from the late 1950's to the early 1960's on the question of "the identity of thinking and being." The debate produced repercussions that have persisted even to this day. In recalling the "polemic" that occurred at that time, it is of immediate significance to adhere to the basic principles of dialectical materialism and criticize subjective idealism--the theoretical basis of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"--To clear the ideological obstacles to realizing the four modernizations.

The Origins of the "Polemic"

In January 1971, "the writing group of the central party school's revolutionary mass criticism" (that is, the predecessor of "Tang Xiaowen"), under the control of that "theoretician" who was adviser to Lin Biao and the "gang of four," dished up an article entitled "A Serious Struggle on the Philosophical Front." Attacking Comrade Yang Xianzhen for "inciting a serious struggle related to the question of the identity of thinking and being," the article also accused him of having written an article in 1958 about "the 'identity' of two categories" which conformed with the "counterrevolutionary needs" of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries.

There were in fact different interpretations of the question of "the identity of thinking and being" among certain comrades in philosophical circles. Nobody should be blamed for "bringing up" the issue. The article "Briefly About the 'Identity' of Two Categories" was directed against the entry on identity as defined in "A Concise Dictionary of Philosophy," Fourth Edition, compiled by the Soviet philosophers (Rosental) and (Yuchin). It contains this definition: "Life and peace, there is no identity between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, between life and death, and so forth, because they are antagonistic and exclude each other." This is one way to explain "identity." [paragraph continues]

However, the article "Briefly About the 'Identity' of Two Categories" criticized the Soviet philosophers' definition of the term and upheld Comrade Mao Zedong's view on the identity of contradiction as given in his essay "On Contradiction." There was not the slightest implication that what the article upheld conformed with "counterrevolutionary needs." According to the article, "the 'identity' of the identity of thinking and being and that of the identity of opposites are of two different categories." The article holds that "the identity of thinking and being is an idealist issue" which must not be confused with a materialist issue or something that could lend itself to both idealist and materialist interpretations. Whether this point of view was correct or not was a debatable one, that is, an academic issue. However, Chen Boda and that "theoretician" suppressed the article so no further discussion of the subject was feasible.

Comrade Yu Shicheng's article "Is 'The Identity of Thinking and Being' Based on Materialist Principles?" was published in GUANGMING RIBAO's philosophy supplement on 11 October 1959. It offered views that differed from those expressed by Comrade Guo Yuezheng's article "The Question of the Identity of Thinking and Being Is a Secondary Aspect of the Basic Philosophical Question" (published in ZHIXUE YANJIU, No 1, 1958). Thus, discussions on the question of "the identity of thinking and being" began in the mass media.

Although differing interpretations of the question of "the identity of thinking and being" occurred long ago, why was it that open discussions on this subject did not take place until the late 1950's and early 1960's? Since philosophy subtly reflects actual conditions, the causes behind the open discussion should be traced to the conditions that existed at that time.

The general line for building socialism was laid down by the party in 1958. This inspired the cadres and masses to display a vigorous and militant spirit of transforming the country's backward outlook while socialist undertakings in various sectors picked up momentum. However, some comrades became so conceited with the results that had been achieved that they tended to take things lightly. Moreover, abetted by troublemakers like Chen Boda and Zhang Chunqiao, a vicious idealist trend of thought appeared in society that encouraged people to make boastful claims and indulge in big and fancy talk (such as "the bolder you are, the more the land will produce," "when people think of grain there will be grain and when they think of steel there will be steel," "entering a communist society in 2 years" and making false reports about launching satellites, and so forth). Philosophically, some fancy-free people came up with whimsical ideas (such as twisting objective laws and stretching subjective initiative and effort, freedom and necessity, the relationship between subjective effort and objective conditions, and so forth). What Guan Feng wrote at that time, an article entitled "Seizing the Spirit of the Times" (published in HONGQI No 12, 1958) was an example of the idealist point of view. The article criticized some people for doubting that experimental farms were capable of yielding several thousand catties per mu and regarded such claims as boastful even though the yields attained the targets. They also opposed plans to increase per-mu yields to tens of thousands and even hundreds of thousands of catties even though the plans were fulfilled. Guan Feng branded those comrades who adhered to truth and were against making boastful claims as "trend-watching group" and as "the faction obsessed with settling accounts after the autumn harvest." He said threateningly: "Settling accounts with the 'trend-watching group' and 'the faction obsessed with settling accounts after the autumn harvest' has to be carried out completely." [paragraph continues]

Exaggerating man's subjective initiative and effort, Guan Feng said: "As a matter of fact, under the socialist system the extent to which man's subjective initiative and effort can reach is unlimited." What he really meant was nothing but subjective idealism at its worst.

Guan Feng's idealist point of view manifested itself in his approach to the relationship between freedom and necessity. For example, he asserted that in 1958 China had entered the "realm of freedom" from the "realm of necessity." He said the advance from one to the other was not determined by production and technological conditions. What, then, does freedom mean? According to dialectical materialism, freedom means understanding necessity (objective laws). At an enlarged central work conference convened in January 1962, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "For us, the socialist economy is in many respects a still unknown realm of necessity." He recognized that in socialist society "the leap from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom involves a process of repeated practice and repeated cognition." Before 1958, our party focused on the socialist transformation of the relations of production and centered on the superstructure. Since 1958, it has shifted the focus of its work to socialist construction. By asserting that China had advanced from the "realm of necessity" to the "realm of freedom," Guan Feng meant that grasping objective laws did not require a process of repeated practice and repeated knowing and understanding. This assertion was no different from the Duhring school's transcendental and idealist ravings. Moreover, the transformation from "necessity" to "freedom" is determined by social production and production practice (changing social relations help us to know the laws of socialist construction but do not obviate the need for such knowledge) while production practice cannot be dissociated from production and technological conditions. Guan Feng discussed "freedom" in isolation from social production and production practice. This showed that he was obsessed with idealist illusions and was an advocate of voluntarism and the omnipotence of spirit.

Many comrades in the party at that time defied and challenged this idealist trend of thought. Criticisms of idealist fallacies hurt those who advocated the ultraleftist trend of thought and the idealist point of view, particularly their exponents like Chen Boda and that "theoretician." As a result, they took advantage of the discussion on the question of "the identity of thinking and being" to uphold and publicize idealism and to attack their critics. Guan Feng and others openly came forward to support their cause.

Absurd Reversal

The discussion on the "identity of thinking and being" was once regarded as a polemic on "whether there is an identity of thinking and being." This is not correct. If we make an appropriate analysis of this discussion, we will come to see that generally speaking, it includes the following two aspects:

On the one hand, it involves some academic issues such as whether "the identity of thinking and being can only be understood from the idealist point of view, or whether it can also be understood from the materialist point of view and whether the identity of opposites applies to the relationship between thinking and being. To be able to get to the bottom of these issues is undoubtedly beneficial to deepening our comprehension of the fundamental tenets of Marxist philosophy. It should be pointed out that during this discussion, the great majority of the participants cherished the sincere wish to develop Marxist philosophy, adopted the method of setting forth the facts and reasoning things out, conducted comradely discussions and did not place political labels on others without good cause. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, this discussion achieved some good results. For example, the two sides in the debate were unanimous on whether the identity of opposites applies to the relationship between thinking and being. Both affirmed the materialist dialectical identity between thinking and being--the identity of opposites.

On the other hand, this discussion also dealt with the issue of what attitude to take toward the ultraleftist mental trend at that moment with the "five winds" as its main feature, and toward its ideological origin of idealism. We understand that although comrades Wang Ruoshui, Guo Yuezheng and others did not share the same opinions with Comrades Yu Shicheng, Li Weiyl and others on the above academic issues, the two sides did fundamentally agree on the matter of combating idealism. For example, in the article "The Issue of the Identity of Thinking and Being Is the Second Aspect of the Fundamental Issue in Philosophy," Comrade Guo Yuezheng affirmed the views held by some other comrades by pointing out that their views "are correct in criticizing idealism and have played an active role in exposing idealism." However, these comrades centered their attention mainly on whether the "identity of thinking and being" can only be understood from the idealist point of view. As a result, they failed to place emphasis on the criticism of the idealist trend of thought which at the time had wreaked very great havoc.

It should be pointed out that an adverse current emerged during this discussion which was the idealist theory about the identity of thinking and being advocated by Guan Feng and associates and their behind-the-scenes supporters Chen Boda and that "theoretician." This idealist theory alleged that subjective will meant reality and thinking meant being. The article published under the pen name of Sa Renxing and entitled "On the Essence of the Polemic Concerning the 'Identity of Thinking and Being'" (ZHEXUE YANJIU No 3, 1960) was the representative book by Guan Feng and company in their attempt to protect idealism and then preach it.

First, Guan Feng and company acted as tyrants in the theoretical sphere and prohibited people from criticizing the "five winds" in practical work, especially the ideological origin of the "five winds"--idealism. Guan Feng and company attacked those who had criticized idealism, saying that these comrades "treat some of the temporary shortcomings on our way of advance as important problems concerning the idealist world outlook." Instead of having been rectified in 1960 when Guan Feng and company wrote the above-mentioned article, the "five winds" had gone a step further and brought unprecedentedly bad results. However, out of their ulterior purpose, Guan Feng and company referred to the "five winds" only as "temporary shortcomings" and tried hard to gloss over them. It should be clarified that the great majority of people who committed "five winds" mistakes in their practical work were good people and can be described as "well-intentioned people who did bad things without knowing it." Nevertheless, no one can deny that the ideological origin was idealism. This is a kind of idealism which people are not aware of when they suffer from it. Originally it should not have been too difficult to overcome it, but in reality, it was not easy at all to do so. On the contrary, some people would commit the same mistakes after they had been corrected. The reason was that conscientious idealists like Lin Biao, the "gang of four," Chen Boda, that "theoretician" and Guan Feng not only forbade others to criticize idealism in practical work which some people were not aware of, but also peddled a more systematized sort of idealist fallacies.

Second, it was precisely by infinitely exaggerating the "reaction of the mental" that they advocated idealism. [paragraph continues]

In their article, they said: "It is not an abstract theoretical issue but an issue of powerful influence on practice--whether we acknowledge that under certain circumstances practice also depends on theory, which in turn comes from practice; that the development (transformation) of being also depends on thinking, which reflects being; and that under certain circumstances theory and thinking change into objective being." Here Guan Feng and company were using the phrase "under certain circumstances" as a sort of subterfuge to palm their idealism off. If stripped of its modifying adjectives, their assertion becomes the type of formula: Practice depends on theory and being on thinking. What a smart invention: The theory on the identity of thinking and being as peddled by Guan Feng and company was exactly the same as the "principal coordination" (that is, the "indissoluble coordination" of the "self" and the "environment" and of "the central term" and the "counterterm") advocated by Machism! By advertising the idealist theory on the identity of thinking and being, they wanted to further spread their idealist epistemological line, which they began to peddle as early as 1958 and which advocated man's "inexhaustible and limitless" initiative, the omnipotence of the spirit, voluntarism, imagination being the reality and the mind being the origin of material things.

Third, proceeding from such an idealist standpoint, Guan Feng and company trumped up a countercharge and accused those comrades criticizing idealism of maintaining "right-deviationist conservatism as their theoretical basis," of "standing behind carping at the ways mass movements are being conducted," "pouring cold water on the enthusiasm of the masses in these movements," and so on. In treating an academic polemic as a political struggle and leveling unfair and exaggerated charges against their opponents, Guan Feng and company aimed at protecting the ultraleftist mental trend and its origin idealism and negating the correct line of the party and its theoretical basis of dialectical materialism.

Due to the sabotage by Guan Feng and company as well as the instigation by that behind-the-scenes "theoretician," those comrades in this discussion who had criticized idealism later turned into critics, reversing right and wrong in theory and black and white in politics.

The philosophical "polemic" engaged in during the end of the 1950's and early 1960's achieved the positive result of affirming the materialist dialectics theory on the identity of thinking and being. However, the idealistic theory on the identity of thinking and being, that is, the theory regarding subjective will as reality and thinking as being was not wholly criticized. On the contrary, it was taken as correct and affirmed. In 1958, Guan Feng advocated a theory concerning the people's "endless subjective initiative." It acquired a "legal" status and was thus protected. As a result, idealism ran rampant. The "polemic" exerted a deep influence on our ideological sphere and political life. In our ideological sphere, idealism characterized by blind trust in moral strength being omnipotent and by voluntarism was never criticized. Furthermore, the spearhead of attack was pointed only at the so-called "right" deviationism; however, ultraleftism which brought calamity to the country and people was not repudiated. The two tendencies interacted with each other and circulated viciously, thereby encouraging an idealist trend of thought. Thus, an idealist ideological system was formed. The system found expression in the following aspects: First, reversing the relationships between being and thought on the one hand and matter and consciousness as well as practice and theory on the other; second, reversing the relationships between social being and social ideology on the one hand and the productive forces and production relations as well as economic base and superstructure on the other; and third, reversing the relationships between leaders and the masses. The above-mentioned first "reversal" is directly connected with the idealist theory on the identity of thinking and being and the rest are indirectly connected with it. Let us analyze the reversal of relationships between thinking and being.

The "four-firsts" advocated by Lin Biao was a typical instance of the reversal of relationships between thinking and being. To propagate the theory, he first attacked the basic theory of materialism: "Matter is primary and consciousness is secondary." In a speech delivered in 1960, he said: "Misunderstandings arise very often. Some people wrongly think that a primary matter should be a matter of primary importance and a secondary matter one of secondary importance. This is a serious mistake. A primary matter is not always a matter of primary importance. It is sometimes a matter of secondary or third importance. Sometimes, a secondary matter is of primary importance. Under certain conditions, consciousness may surpass matter and be turned into a material force." He added: "We must try to give full play to ideological strength and substitute it for material forces, or even make the former surpass the latter." In such a way, the relationships between matter and consciousness are completely turned upside down. What was the theory of "turning consciousness into matter" by substituting "consciousness" for matter or even making it surpass matter by abandoning the premise of "turning matter into consciousness?" This was an idealist theory on the identity of thinking and being. It was also an idealist epistemological line regarding consciousness as something primary and matter as something secondary. This was a thorough theory of apriorism from which the "four-firsts" were derived.

"Man is the decisive factor" was abstractly set forth after Lin Biao broke off the relationships between man and matter. Marxists attach importance to the role of man in war. However, Marxists also maintain that the role of man can only be brought into play through certain material means. Lin Biao simply derived the "factor" of man from the connections between man and matter and assigned the former a most "important" position. Furthermore, he derived "political work" from the connections between "political work" and various kinds of work and assigned it a most "important" position. He then divided "political work" by assigning "ideological work" a most "important" position. He again divided "ideological work" by assigning "living ideology" a most "important" position. The last thing he thought up was a "living idea" in which there was no material or economy and the principle of materialism was completely abandoned. What was the stuff of that "living idea" and the slogan "making revolution in the depths of one's soul" and "relentlessly fighting 'self interest'" advocated later by Lin Biao? One thing could be compared with them, that is, Mach's theory concerning the "principle of economy of thought"--"a thought of the world based on the least expenditure of energy." Lenin pointed out that according to this principle, "we get sensation without matter and thought without brains. This utter nonsense is an attempt to smuggle in subjective idealism under a new guise" ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 2, p 171). Lin Biao's purely imaginary theory of the "four-firsts" was no more than assigning man's consciousness and subjective will to a most "important" position.

In basic philosophical problems, those who reverse the relationships between matter and consciousness are bound to reverse the relationships between leaders and the masses in their historical viewpoints.

In other words, they are bound to propagate the theory of "innate genius." According to such an idealist historical viewpoint, history is not made by the people but by heroes born with knowledge. Furthermore, they are bound to reverse the relationships between social being and social consciousness on the one hand, and those between production forces and productive relations as well as those between the economic base and superstructure on the other. All those idealistic fallacies were incessantly concocted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the mid-1960's; however, their foundation was laid in 1960. In 1967, Yao Wenyuan attacked the materialistic theory concerning "being is primary and thinking is secondary; objectivity is primary and subjectivity secondary," slandering it as "reactionary metaphysics" and a "complete denial of the subjective initiative of man" (the same as the theory of the "endless role of the subjective initiative of man" advocated by Guan Feng). In 1970, Zhang Chunqiao coined formulas concerning "knowledge-practice-knowledge" and "theory-practice-theory." These were in fact old and ready stuff picked up from the system of idealism.

A Profound Lesson

Recalling the philosophical "polemic" and its consequence, we should draw necessary lessons from it. The preliminary ones should be:

First, we must thoroughly repudiate idealism and give wide publicity to materialism on the philosophical front. When "left" deviationism occurred in 1958, it was checked at once. Why did such kinds of mistakes reoccur later under new conditions and why were they developed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" into a "left" opportunist line? One of the most important reasons for this was that idealism--the ideological root of "left" deviationism--had not been thoroughly repudiated. On the contrary, those comrades who opposed idealism were criticized. Today, the ideas regarding "left" better than "right" and "preferring being 'left' to being 'right'" have become serious obstacles to the implementation of the party's correct line. The fact that the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, an epoch-making event in the party's history, was doubted and opposed was ironclad evidence. Therefore while repudiating the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we must continue to eradicate its theoretical root--idealism. We must adhere to the ideological line of dialectical materialism. Only thus can we restore and promote the fine traditions and work styles of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from actual conditions and integrating theory with practice which were consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong.

After liberation, the idealism of Hu Shi, Liang Shuming and Feng Youlan on our philosophical front was repudiated at once. It was useful to develop materialism and raise the people's capability to differentiate materialism from idealism. As a result, people heightened their vigilance against bourgeois philosophy under the overt signboard of idealism.

However, a new idealism has occurred in our philosophical realm since 1958. It has been an idealism opposing the basic principle of materialism under the signboard of Marxism. We failed to maintain our vigilance against it for a fairly long period. In the early 20th century, Lenin repudiated Mach's theory that was prevailing in Russia and which was represented by Bogdanov. He said it was a "revisionism in philosophy" and a bourgeois philosophy disguised in the phrases of Marxism. Apart from its bourgeois character, revisionist philosophy in China represented by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" or the like was also branded with a feudal character. Therefore, it was more backward, more reactionary and more dangerous than Mach's theory that prevailed in Russia.

Second, democracy in politics must be promoted, and free discussions of theories must be allowed. Just as pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong: The matter of right and wrong in science "should be settled through free discussions in scientific circles." In other words, it should be solved through practice. Some people did discover and oppose the danger caused by idealism in philosophy and "left" deviationism in politics. If we promote democracy and allow people to speak out and take part in free discussions, they may tell the truth and speak sincerely. That will be good for summing up experiences and lessons and rectifying errors as a result of "left" deviationism. However, because some comrades inside the party completely ignore the three important work styles advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong and the work styles of criticism and self-criticism in particular and are fond of flattery and false words rather than listening to sincere words criticizing them, the road to discover and remedy errors is thus blocked. That "theoretician" who wrote not a single piece acted maliciously in this respect. Posing as an overlord of a forum, he directed Guan Feng and others to attack brutally those comrades who criticized idealism and politically slandered them as "opposing the three red banners," "opposing the party," and "right deviationists" and so forth. They brutally suppressed different opinions. While bringing order out of chaos, we must thoroughly eradicate the work styles of overlords and scholar-tyrants on our theoretical front. We must live up democracy in practice and encourage free discussions on theories.

Third, a line must be drawn between academic problems and political ones. To encourage the practice of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" in theoretical fields, the most important thing is to draw a line between political problems and academic ones. Even in the discussions such as the "identity of thinking and being," which are closely connected with current political problems, a line must also be drawn. Just as mentioned above, discussions on topics such as taking materialistic, idealistic or both ways to understand the "identity of thinking and being," and whether the identity of opposites is applicable to the "identity of thinking and being" and so on are academic problems. However, that "theoretician" and Guan Feng and the like exaggerated them and treated them as political problems by randomly branding people with political labels. In such a way, the line between academic and political problems was confused. Those comrades who aired different views on the discussions of the "identity of thinking and being" were politically persecuted, leading to another trampled-up case in our theoretical circles. We should draw a profound lesson from it.

CHEN MUHUA ARTICLE ON POPULATION CONTROL

OW110743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--Control of population growth is one of the most important factors in realizing the four modernizations and remains a major urgent problem awaiting solution, says Vice-Premier Chen Muhua in an article that appears in PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

She says: "The planned economy of socialism should make it possible to regulate the reproduction of human beings so that population growth keeps in step with growth of material production. But for a fairly long period, we failed to pay enough attention to this and did not include population growth in the state plan. The unchecked population growth violated the socialist principle of a planned economy.

Though there has been great development in the national economy over the past three decades since liberation, much is left to be desired as far as changing China's poverty is concerned. There are historical reasons for this, as well as political and economic factors, but there is also the population factor.

"In 1949, China had 540 million people. Now the population has increased to more than 900 million. About 600 million people have been born, or 63 per cent of the total population. This is three times the size of the population of the United States and six times that of Japan. The natural growth averaged 20 per thousand.

"The rapid growth of the population has brought a lot of difficulties to the national economy, the people's livelihood and employment, creating a road block for socialist construction. Fast population growth has hampered the four modernizations and raising the people's living standards."

Vice-Premier Chen Muhua goes on: "It has been estimated that in China to raise a child to the age of 16 costs 1,600 yuan in the rural areas, 4,800 yuan in small and medium-sized towns and as much as 6,900 yuan in big cities. By these standards, as much as 1,000,000 million yuan has been spent by the state, the collectives and individual families on the 600 million people born after liberation. This amounts to about 30 per cent of the national income for the thirty years since liberation. China had little to start with, and the proportion of money that can be devoted to education is limited. Now six per cent of school-age children are still not enrolled, 12 per cent of the primary school graduates are unable to go on to senior middle school. Students who have been enrolled in universities only constitute five per cent of senior middle school graduates. This has caused a lot of problems in employment. One of the important causes for the backwardness in education is the rapid growth of population."

Vice-Premier Chen Muhua then outlines the measures for control of population growth. She says that zero growth rate is the objective by the end of this century. "To strive for this goal, we have projected two stages. In the first stage, we shall lower the birth rate from 12 per thousand to around 5 per thousand by 1985. From 1985 to 2000, we shall lower it to zero." She says that this is a difficult task because now people under 21 constitute half of the population, and that it is more difficult to get the birth control programme through in the countryside where over 80 per cent of the population live. But the situation is quite hopeful because China has accumulated experience and has succeeded in lowering the population growth rate from 23.4 per thousand in 1971 to 12.05 in 1978.

To reach the objective of five per thousand by 1985, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua says, China is going to encourage one birth for a married couple, and resolutely check three births. China is going to promulgate a law on family planning, which would stipulate a series of economic measures to check the birth rate. People who refuse to be persuaded and insist on having more children will be taxed.

China will strengthen party leadership over family planning work, do extensive propaganda to create public opinion and put more effort into training personnel for family planning and producing economical and effective contraceptive medicines and devices. Special organizations will be set up to ensure that this work is done properly.

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua says that controlling population growth is a matter of great importance, and she calls on the people, especially leading cadres, to make serious efforts and fulfil well this strategic task.

HONGQI ARTICLE URGES YOUTH TO SETTLE IN COUNTRYSIDE

OW070738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA)--Part of the country's educated youth will be encouraged to go down to the countryside in the coming years, says an article in the August issue of the journal RED FLAG. "This important measure has been adopted on the basis of the present situation in the country, but there will be some practical changes," it says.

The article is by the office under the State Council in charge of the work of educated youth and it confirms the achievements gained in this field in the past. "But," it points out, "Lin Biao and the gang of four brought the national economy to the brink of bankruptcy. Thus, it became more difficult to find work for the educated youth in the cities. This, plus other shortcomings created a number of problems in providing for the livelihood, work and study of the youth. In some places where too many young people were sent, the peasants were overburdened." However, these problems are now gradually and systematically solved, it says.

The article points out that China's agriculture is backward and its development calls for talented people. The border areas occupy half of the country's land and are sparsely populated. Thus, large tracts of arable land are waiting to be opened up.

On the other hand, the rapid population growth in the country has made it even more difficult to find work for young people in the cities. Even if the state were able to allocate all its fixed capital investment to new enterprises, it could not provide employment to the new labour force. As it is, the state still has to allocate a portion of this fund to equip existing enterprises with new installations.

Of course, the article notes, there is great potential in urban commerce and trade, service trades, handicrafts and tourism. But, they cannot be developed unlimitedly within a short time, because, they too require a definite material basis. Therefore, the article says, young people have to be assigned work both in the cities and in the countryside. Settling down in the countryside has become a necessity in the process of China's socialist revolution and construction.

The article notes that in future, the educated youth will no longer be assigned to people's communes and production brigades but instead will work on farms, in factories, orchards, ranches and fisheries run by state and enterprises and on government-sponsored educated youth farms with their own separate accounting systems.

I. 16 Aug 79

L 18

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Those young educated people who were now boarding and working in production brigades may gradually switch over to brigades with their own system of accounting. The article urges the public to support the continued going down to the countryside by educated youth.

SCIENCE DISSEMINATION WRITERS' CONFERENCE OPENS

OW141220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA)--About 300 professional and spare-time scientific and technological writers gathered here today to discuss how to improve their work to help raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation, in response to the call made by Premier Hua Guofeng at the National Science Conference in March last year. The gathering marked the opening of the First Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technological Knowledge. Preparation for the official establishment of the new association began in May 1978.

Mao Yisheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, said in his opening address that China has published 1,500 popular science books and increased the number of popular science and technology journals to 34 in the past year or so. In addition, he said, 24 science gazettes have been published by the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Dong Chuncai, vice-minister of education and chairman of the preparatory committee for the establishment of the new association, said that many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up local associations for the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge during the past year as well. He said that a total of 4,000 members have been registered in the local associations.

Liu Shuzhou, another vice-chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, gave a report entitled "Strive for the Socialization of Science and Technology" which called upon the writers to bring science and technology to the people through their popular writings.

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC PUBLICATION--Beijing, 13 August--The People's Publishing House has recently published the works of several noted Chinese economists. They include the following books: "The Law and Planning for Commodity Economy," by Deng Lixiang; "On the Question of to Each According to His Work Under the Socialist Public Ownership" and "On the Economic Results in Socialist Production," by Yu Guangyuan; "On the Question of Socialist Economic Theory," by Xue Muqiao; and "Certain Theoretical Questions Concerning the Socialist Economy," by Sun Yefang. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0229 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW]

MINISTRY OF LAND RECLAMATION--The National Conference on Control of Plant Diseases and Scientific Research Coordination of State Farms and Land Reclamation Units called by the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation in Dongtai County, Jiangsu Province, ended on 3 August after a 5-day session. The conference was attended by more than 80 representatives from 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They discussed and summed up experience and heard reports by experts. They also mapped out plans for the next 3 years in biological control and coordination in scientific research. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW]

WAN LI SPEAKS AT ANHUI CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

HK151011 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial conference on industrial production from 8 to 10 August. In accordance with the spirit of the national industry and communications conference on increasing production and practicing economy, the conference arranged industrial production tasks to be fulfilled in the following 4 months or so. "Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the conference and delivered an important speech on fulfilling or over-fulfilling the annual industrial production tasks. Comrade Su Yu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, conveyed the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference on increasing production and practicing economy."

The conference noted that "from this January to July, the province's industry and communications front conscientiously implemented the policy of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, extensively carried out the movement to increase production and practice economy and scored certain achievements in industrial production. However, the growth rate has been slow and has far from fulfilled the requirement set by the plan. This has been caused by subjective factors such as the lack of a thorough leadership work style, the failure to implement plans, ineffectual measures and lack of coordination between industry and commerce. The conference held that to quickly reverse this situation, leaders of departments at all levels on the industry and communications fronts in all prefectures and municipalities from now on must concentrate their major energies on production and construction, boldly mobilize the masses to work very hard in the third and fourth quarters and try in every possible way to fulfill or overfulfill the arduous task of increasing the industrial production growth rate by 8 percent. To attain this goal, we must do well in grasping the following work:

"1. Strengthen leadership over economic work: Leading cadres at all levels must wholeheartedly grasp production and construction, try in every possible way to increase production, reduce production costs and increase accumulations and strive to do well in arranging people's livelihood." Leaders of industrial and commercial departments must go deep into reality to make investigations and studies and quicken the pace of realizing the four modernizations. Departments responsible for enterprises must immediately send personnel to assist in rectifying those units where management and production are chaotic, and order those units to change their features within a stated time. Individual leading cadres of enterprises who do not work well and cause factionalism must be transferred to other posts in a timely manner and be replaced by cadres who are proficient at vocation work and vigorous in action.

"2. Rectify leadership groups of enterprises: All prefectural and municipal leadership must check on enterprise cadres." While rectifying leadership groups of enterprises, all prefectures and municipalities must act in accordance with the spirit of the State Council's documents concerned and do well in actively and successfully making experiments in expanding self-management of enterprises at selected points.

"3. Mobilize and depend on the masses to energetically fight the battle to increase production and practice economy." All enterprises must integrate the strict responsibility systems with measures for rewards and punishments. We must strengthen the coordination of production and marketing and strive to increase the output of products of light and textile industries to meet the needs of the people's livelihood.

I. 16 Aug 79

0 2

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"4. Resolutely implement the principle of 'more pay for more work and less pay for less work' and the principle of 'he who does not work, shall not eat' and oppose egalitarianism." We must energetically commend and give rewards to models in increasing production and practicing economy. We must also take all necessary disciplinary actions including dismissal of individuals who disrupt production and refuse to correct their mistakes after repeated education.

"5. During the movement to increase production and practice economy, leaders at all levels must strengthen leadership over handicraft enterprises under collective ownership." We should treat enterprises under collective ownership and those under ownership by the whole people equally without discrimination either politically or economically.

The conference noted in conclusion: "To strengthen leadership over industrial production, the provincial CCP committee has decided to have comrades Su Yu, Hu Tan and Guo Tixiang organize the provincial leadership group to increase production and practice economy. They are responsible for dispatching and commanding the province's work of fighting in a big way in the third and fourth quarters. Responsible comrades of all prefectures and municipalities and responsible comrades of all provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus attended the conference."

SHANGHAI REINVESTIGATES, CORRECTS UNJUST CASES

OW151143 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to WEN HUI BAO, the reinvestigation and correction of cases of people who were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced during the Great Cultural Revolution have been basically completed in Shanghai. A total of 92,687 cadres have now been reinvestigated, accounting for 99.4 percent of the total number of cadres subject to reinvestigation. A total of 58,915 cases involved people unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced, while a total of 12,983 cases proved partially wrong. This shows that Lin Biao and the gang of four and their cohorts in Shanghai had struck hard at party leading cadres at all levels and framed them mercilessly.

Many cadres were even persecuted to death. Over 12,800 cases involving party members were reinvestigated, accounting for 98.8 percent of the total number of such cases subject to reinvestigation. Cases involving 191,000 people who are not affiliated with the party were reinvestigated, accounting for 96.2 percent of the total number of such cases subject to reinvestigation. The number of cases of party members and masses unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced and the number of cases which proved partially wrong accounted for 73 percent of the total number of cases subject to reinvestigation. At the same time, a total of 115 cases of people framed by Lin Biao and the gang of four as forming "renegade groups", "spy groups" and "counterrevolutionary groups" have been corrected.

Through the reinvestigations, many cadres smeared and persecuted over a protracted period have had their honor restored and have returned to work. The majority of leading cadres at and above the department level who were smeared and persecuted have returned to their leading posts after reinvestigation. Filled with great enthusiasm, they have plunged into the new battle. Many technicians and intellectuals have even more resolutely supported the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng after they were exonerated. They are determined to dedicate themselves to the realization of the motherland's four modernizations.

I. 16 Aug 79

0 3

PRC
EAST REGION

Many veteran scientists and technicians have vied with one another to join the party. Comrades persecuted to death in the past have been exonerated today and justice has been upheld. This has won the support of the people. Measures have also been taken in line with the party's policy of helping the family members of those persecuted to death to solve problems in livelihood and to find jobs.

Unity among comrades has been strengthened through the work of reinvestigation and the exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Many units where factionalism once prevailed and where a number of cadres and people held antagonistic views have had their differences eliminated. They have taken the initiative to hold heart-to-heart talks, and an atmosphere of mutual understanding and unity has prevailed. Many party organizations have also carried out ideological and political work among families of those whose cases were subject to reinvestigation. Moving scenes of husbands and wives reuniting and of family members resuming cordial relations has appeared.

Various units are now continuing their efforts toward reinvestigation in line with the instructions issued by the party Central Committee and the municipal CCP committee so as to do this job well from beginning to end.

SHANDONG LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO PUBLICIZE NEW LAWS

OW160902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Jinan, August 16 (XINHUA) --The Shandong provincial party committee and provincial revolutionary committee recently launched a campaign to publicize the seven new laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

All departments of politics and law have arranged in-service studies and special classes for members of the public security bureaus, procuratorates and courts to study the new laws. More than half of the leading functionaries in these fields have been trained in rotation so far.

Written materials have been prepared for the publicity drive, under titles like "Strengthen Socialist Democracy and the Socialist Legal System," "The Great Significance of Strengthening Socialist Democracy and the Socialist Legal System in Realizing the Four Modernizations," "Every Person Is Equal Before the Law," and "Communist Party Members Should Play an Exemplary Role in Enforcing and Upholding the Law." Radio broadcast and theatre are also being used to promote the laws, and lecturers have been sent to factories, mines, rural people's communes, shops, schools and other places to explain them.

The Shandong party and revolutionary committees have decided that by the end of September this year, all cadres in political and legal departments and all policemen must be trained, and by the end of the year, all other cadres at the basic level must be trained. The provincial committees also have asked all counties, people's communes and educational departments to train persons in legal matters and directed universities, middle and primary schools to add the content of law to politics courses.

The provincial organs recently summed up the progress of the campaign at two meetings attended by responsible members from public security, the procuratorates and the courts, educational departments, trade unions, the Communist Youth League, women's federations and the press. Participants at the meetings decided to set up a provincial research society on the science of law, and also scheduled a propaganda work meeting for mid-August to study the seven new laws and explore ways of further promoting democracy and the legal system.

I. 16 Aug 79

0 4

PRC
EAST REGION

JIANG WEIQING RECEIVES COUNTERATTACK HEROES, MODELS

HK151135 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] "The second branch group of the report group of the heroes and models of the self-defense counterattack on the PRC-SRV border region satisfactorily completed their itinerant reporting activities in Jiangxi and left Nanchang by plane to return to Beijing on 13 August." They were seen off by cadres, PLA fighters and members of the Young Pioneers. Accompanied by leading comrades of the party, government and army of Jiangxi and Nanchang, all the members of the second branch group of the report of heroes and models arrived at the airport at 1230.

"Those who went to the airport to see off the report group comrades included Ma Jikong, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee; and Zhang Lixiong, (Wang Zemin), (Zhang Huangfu), (Lin Naiqing), (Chen Yi), (Jiang Jinzhi), (Wang Minde), (Yang Zuxing), (Wang Zhenting), (Wang Yiqin) and Wang Xianwen, leading comrades of the Jiangxi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Jiangxi Military District, the infantry school of the Fuzhou PLA units, the Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Nanchang garrison.

"On the afternoon of 11 August, Jiang Weiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Jiangxi Military District, and other leading comrades of the party, government and army of Jiangxi and Nanchang including Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Di Sheng, (Liu Zhonghou), (Wu Ping), Zhang Lixiong, (Wang Zemin), (Zhang Huangfu), (Chen Yi) and (Wang Zhenting) warmly received all the comrades of the report group. On behalf of the Fuzhou PLA units, the Jiangxi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Jiangxi Military District, Comrade Jiang Weiqing, expressed his wholehearted thanks to the report group for its efforts in making itinerant reports in Jiangxi in defiance of hardships."

The second branch group of the report group of heroes and models arrived in Nanchang on 16 July. After holding six report meetings in Nanchang, it left on 19 July for Jiujiang, Shangrao, Fuzhou, Jian, Ganzhou and Yichun prefectures. Jingdezhen, Pingxiang and Yingtan municipalities, Lushan and Jinggangshan and various PLA divisions to make itinerant reports. It held a total of 31 report meetings when in Jiangxi to audiences totaling some 88,400 people.

During its activities in Jiangxi, the report group visited many old revolutionary sites and industrial units.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN SEES OFF PLA HEROES

OW151435 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The nine-member reporting group of combat heroes who distinguished themselves during the self-defense counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border assigned to tour the Nanjing PLA units left Nanjing municipality by train for Beijing this afternoon. At the railway station the group was given a warm sendoff by commanders and fighters of the three PLA services stationed in Nanjing and the masses of people.

Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, and Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, warmly shook hands with every member of the reporting group and sincerely thanked them for bringing tremendous inspiration and vivid education to the army men and people of Jiangsu. Waving colorful streamers and shouting slogans, some 500 people bid farewell to the combat heroes. With tears in their eyes, the combat heroes also waved farewell to the crowd.

Present at the railway station were also Duan Huangjing from the Nanjiang PLA units, Hui Yuyu, Zhou Ze, Liu Lin and (Zhou Yifang) from the provincial party and revolutionary committees, (Yang Huanmin) from the air force unit under the Nanjing PLA units, (Zhou Xuechen) from the provincial military district, and (Ma Chaohong) from the Nanjing municipal party and revolutionary committees.

Since its arrival in Nanjing on 11 June, the reporting group of combat heroes assigned to the Nanjing PLA units spent 65 days making reports in Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang and Anhui. Braving the hot summer weather and fatigue, the combat heroes traveled a total of 11,300 kilometers and made reports to some 4 million army men and people.

Deeply inspired by the combat heroes' lofty spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, the broad masses of army men and people unanimously pledged to take concrete action to learn from them, to continue to implement the guidelines of the party's third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC, and to contribute more to the struggle for defending and promoting the four modernizations.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO ON REFORM OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

OW141259 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Report on 14 August ZHEJIANG RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Actively and Seriously Reform the Structure of Economic Management"]

[Excerpts] The article says that to reform the structure of economic management is an important part of our efforts to reform portions of the superstructure and the relations of production--the portions which obstruct the four modernizations. In his report on the work of the government delivered at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Premier Hua Guofeng comprehensively and scientifically discussed the work of restructuring. This shows that to reform the existing structure of economic management is an important policy put forward by the party Central Committee in order to accomplish the four modernizations.

After shifting the party's work stress to the four modernizations, people throughout the country, party or nonparty members alike, want to accomplish the four modernizations with great enthusiasm. They have encountered, however, one obstacle after another since they began to work. Those working in industry and commerce have found many difficult to solve contradictions. They have thought of things they think they should do. But they just cannot do them. Since things are mutually dependent, they cannot do one thing without considering the other. Those working in agriculture want to increase production, but they have some unsolved difficulties. Even if production rises, they will have to worry about other problems concerning sale, processing and storage of products. Party and government organizations are functionally overlapping and overstaffed. Since they impede each other, their working efficiency is very low. They discuss problems over and over and cannot reach decisions. Even if they make a decision chances are it is hard to put into practice. What has caused such problems? A careful check shows that almost all of them have something to do with shortcomings in the existing structure of economic management.

The article points out: Shortcomings in the existing structure of economic management are not created overnight. They have a profound historical background. The existing structure of economic management has deteriorated to a great extent, the bad and general practice of "eating in the canteen the same as everyone else." It has also extensively and profoundly demoralized the people. Therefore, to reform unreasonable economic management structures is indeed an important, fundamental task of top priority.

In conclusion, the article says that after the shift of the party work stress, we should unite as one, look ahead and concentrate our efforts on the four modernizations. All communists, particularly leading party cadres, should be determined to undertake restructuring work and actively promote the restructuring. They should never look on with folded arms, still less obstruct the restructuring. We have already overthrown the gang of four and eliminated the biggest obstacle to the restructuring. We have the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and the masses are eagerly demanding the restructuring. Let us firmly do a good job of restructuring so that our economic work conforms to economic law in a still better way. Then we will be able to make rapid headway in the great undertaking of the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATION IN SHANGHAI

OW090838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Through scientific farming and development of rural industry and side-line production, commune peasants will be able to become better off, says a report on an investigation into agricultural practice that appeared on the front-page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY today. The report is written by the Shanghai Municipal Agricultural Office, and is based on an investigation of ten better-off production brigades and ten poorer ones all on the outskirts of Shanghai.

The report says that the twenty production brigades all have similar conditions with respect to land, labour and what they grow. There is, however, a wide gap between the income of the better-off and the poorer brigades. The better-off ones have an average annual income of about 325 yuan per person, while the poorer ones average only about 190 yuan per person.

Why is there such a wide gap? According to the report, the investigation shows that the cause lies in the disparity in productivity, in the development of rural industry and side-lines and in the managing ability of the leadership.

The ten better-off production brigades, the report says, have done much to improve their natural conditions, including amelioration of the soil through application of organic fertilizer. They have paid much attention to good seed and scientific management. Last year's output value per hectare of land on these brigades was 33 per cent more than that for the poorer brigades. Their average net income was 68 per cent higher.

The ten better-off brigades deployed 30 per cent of their labour power in industry, while for the poorer ones the figure was only 22 per cent. Improved rural industrial production yields a larger income. The better-off brigades also raised large numbers of pig, poultry and cows and went in for other side-lines.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN TALKS ON FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW121850 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Recorded talk by Xu Jiatusun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, entitled: "Make Unremitting Efforts in Farmland Capital Construction To Push Agriculture Forward as Soon as Possible"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] A basic measure for guaranteeing stable and high agricultural output is to build water conservancy and other farmland capital construction projects. During the early years following the founding of the country, the people of Jiangsu, warmly responding to Comrade Mao Zedong's call that we must harness the Huaihe River, enthusiastically took part in the river control project. Under the leadership and solicitude of the party Central Committee and the State Council, over the past 30 years the province launched a sustained, large-scale movement to build water conservancy and other farmland capital construction projects. These projects involve tremendous earthworks of more than 22 billion cubic meters and have been basically completed; they are capable of withstanding flood, waterlogging, drought, soil erosion and tides. We have also built power-operated irrigation stations with a total capacity of 4.5 million horsepower and improved large areas of farmland acreage. All these things have played a significant role in increasing the ability of farmland to withstand natural disasters and in developing agricultural production.

Last year Jiangsu achieved a record bumper harvest of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops. This year the province has reaped a good harvest from its more than 35 million mu of wheatfields, with per-mu yield reaching as high as 400 jin or more. Total output is over 15 billion jin, or more than the total grain output throughout 1949. The basic reason for the success of this summer's crops is that we have implemented the party Central Committee's policy decisions on accelerating agricultural development since the overthrow of the gang of four, especially since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee. The implementation of these decisions has mobilized the production enthusiasm of rural cadres and commune members. This success is also attributed to the provincial people's efforts to build water conservancy and other farmland capital construction projects.

Although Jiangsu has made some achievements in water conservancy and farmland capital construction, these achievements are only an initial success in our great endeavor to change the basic conditions of agricultural production, insure stable and high agricultural output and achieve agricultural modernization. The people of our province are readjusting or mapping out plans and making new arrangements in accordance with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the 2d session of the 5th NPC and the recent national conference of farmland capital construction. They are determined to unremittingly press forward, whip up a new upsurge in carrying out water conservancy and other farmland capital construction projects this coming winter and next spring, and strive to rapidly develop agricultural production in the days to come.

SHANDONG HOLDS EXHIBITION TO PROMOTE FOREIGN TRADE

SK141213 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, an exhibition on export commodities and samples of foreign goods was formally opened on 14 August at the Shandong Provincial Industrial Exhibition Hall. This exhibition was approved by the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, organized by the provincial economic commission and the provincial foreign trade bureau and sponsored by the provincial first light industry, second light industry, textile industry, electronic industry, and pharmaceutical industry bureaus and the provincial industrial exhibition hall.

I. 16 Aug 79

0 8

PRC
EAST REGION

More than 13,000 products of light, textile, electronic and pharmaceutical industries were displayed in nine exhibition rooms. The overwhelming majority of them were samples imported from foreign countries and the rest were export commodities produced in domestic advanced areas and some light industrial products exported, or to be exported in the future, from Shandong Province.

Prior to the exhibition there was a preliminary display lasting for several days. Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Gao Qiyun, Wu Kaizhang and (Gao Keqin), secretaries of the Shandong provincial party committee, Xu Leijian, Standing Committee member of the Shandong provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Song Yimin and (Zhu Qimin), vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, toured the preliminary display and called for efforts to change this exhibition into a strong motive force to promote industrial production in Shandong Province and to develop foreign trade.

JIANGSU PROVINCE SETS PRC RECORD IN AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD

OW131309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Nanjing, August 13 (XINHUA)--Jiangsu Province, on China's eastern coast, famous for its high yield of grain, has produced on 2.3 million hectares of overwintering wheat and barley, an increased average yield of 3.48 tons per hectare. Jiangsu now holds the record in China for the average per unit area yield of wheat.

Within Jiangsu, some counties reaped over 4.5 tons of wheat per hectare. Some communes obtained 6 tons of wheat per hectare, while 9 tons of wheat per hectare were reaped in some high-yielding fields.

Situated on the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, Jiangsu Province used to grow rice. The province has popularized the growth of wheat and barley in recent years. It took 19 years to raise the yield of wheat from 0.72 ton per hectare in 1949 to 1.58 tons in 1968. In eight years, the yield of wheat had risen from 1.5 tons to 2.36 tons per hectare in 1976. It took only 3 years to raise the yield of wheat from 2.25 tons to this year's 3.48 tons per hectare.

The decisive factors behind this increase have been large-scale farmland improvement and building of irrigation facilities. The province has made extensive use of improved strains of wheat. The average amount of chemical fertilizer used for each hectare of wheat increased by 150 kilograms over last year.

ANHUI HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

HK141111 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a telephone conference which was attended by secretaries of the prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees in charge of agriculture and by chairmen of agriculture committees, directors of agriculture bureaus and heads of supply and marketing cooperatives of the prefectures, municipalities and counties. The conference demanded that leadership at all levels lead the cadres and masses on the agriculture front and agricultural science personnel to grasp firmly and well the prevention and control of insect pests in August, September and October.

Wang Guangyu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and responsible comrades of the provincial agriculture committee and departments concerned attended. Wang Guangyu presided and spoke. (Cheng Kaibo), director of the provincial agriculture bureau, also spoke.

The conference dealt with the province's fine agricultural production situation. However, the conference said that, although the province has reaped a bumper harvest of early autumn crops, all crops including early rice which have been reaped are only some 40 percent of the planned grain yields for the whole year. The province has to rely on the autumn harvest which has a bearing on whether or not the province can fulfill the whole year's quota for agricultural production. To reap a bumper harvest of autumn crops the province must do a good job of preventing and controlling insect pests. The conference demanded: "All places must firmly grasp the opportunity and mobilize the masses to vigorously prevent and control insect pests, fight natural disasters and reap a bumper harvest."

The conference pointed out that to prevent and control insect pests, it is necessary to strengthen leadership. Principal responsible comrades at all levels must personally take part in preventing and controlling insect pests. It is also necessary to vigorously train commune and brigade plant protection workers.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN 'LEADING COMRADE' AT CONFERENCE--The Fujian Agricultural Bureau and the Fujian People's Bank jointly held a recent conference on finance work in people's communes to study how to further rectify and strengthen the financial management of these communes. This conference was the first of its kind since the Cultural Revolution. The leading comrade of the provincial CCP committee attended and gave an important speech. The conference participants decided that current finance work in communes and brigades is still very weak, with insufficient finance personnel and an unsound system. The muddled financial situation still exists to varying degrees. The principles of running communes with diligence and thrift and democratically have still not been implemented. Production costs are also high. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen financial management. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 8 Aug 79 HK]

FUJIAN RAW MATERIALS CONFERENCE--The Raw Material Coordination Office of the Fuzhou Planning Committee recently held a conference on comprehensive regulation of raw materials in Fuzhou. Attending were some 170 raw materials supply and marketing personnel from all levels of raw materials departments throughout the province. The raw materials supply depots of the Fujian Forestry Bureau, light industry bureau, the No 2 light industry bureau, the hydroelectric power bureau and commune and brigade enterprise bureau. Some 304 goods supply contracts worth 1.6 million yuan were signed at the conference. The conference has helped quite a few enterprises and units solve their material shortage problems. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 7 Aug 79 HK]

FUZHOU PLA LAW STUDY--Leading organs of the Fuzhou PLA units have recently held training courses for cadres at the divisional level and above to study law and have demanded that the leading cadres at all levels become backbone elements in the study of law and models of observing discipline and law. The training courses began in late July. During the courses, the participants pledged to select outstanding cadres to augment the law enforcement organs at all levels. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 8 Aug 79 HK]

GUANGDONG'S XI ZHONGXUN SPEAKS ON CORRECT IDEOLOGICAL LINE

OW160312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA)--Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, recently stressed the correct ideological line and flexibility in economic work. At a meeting on increasing production and practising economy of the province's industrial and communications departments on August 11, Xi Zhongxun said that carrying out the four modernizations was a profound revolution, a new topic for the cadres. He urged leading cadres to study and solve new problems, raise the level of leadership and master the art of production and management. He said that to breathe life into production, it was necessary to liberate the mind and activate the thinking and reform the management system that fettered the productive forces. Party Secretary Xi attributed the good early rice production to the policy of giving more independence to production brigades and the strict implementation of the principle of "to each according to his work".

The same was applicable to industry as well, he said. He urged that individual enterprises be given more independence, management improved and the immediate interests of the workers related to those of the enterprises and the interests of the state, the enterprise and individual workers be handled in a correct manner. He said that the project of expanding enterprise independence should be tested at a faster pace and that 100 factories should be selected as pilot enterprises. The party secretary also stressed the need to produce what was needed and improve activities between production and sale units.

HENAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON 'QUALITY MONTH' ACTIVITIES

HK160625 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Henan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference on the evening of 11 August, calling on staff and workers throughout the province to conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the telephone conference held by the State Economic Commission and to score outstanding achievements in carrying out the second "quality month" activities. "Comrade Wang Shucheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a speech at the conference." Up to now some prefectures, municipalities and provincial units have not yet allocated special personnel to quality management duties. They must allocate special personnel to quality management duties as quickly as possible and quickly carry out quality management work.

BRIEFS

HENAN MEDICAL CONFERENCE--The first Henan conference on medical work was held in Zhengzhou from 27 July to 5 August. The participants discussed the issue of continuing to establish medical organs and put them on a sound basis in order to realize the unified management of medicine and do well in Chinese and Western medicine and in the production of medical instruments. (Wang Zhuqiang), deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee attended the conference and gave a speech. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 HK]

GUIZHOU HOLDS CONFERENCE ON FINDING WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

HK150813 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 13 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] "The Guizhou provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a 2-10 August provincial work conference in Guiyang on arranging work for urban people awaiting employment." The conference analyzed the situation of the arrangement work and the establishment of collective production since the convocation of the provincial conference on labor for rusticated educated youths held in February. It affirmed achievements, summed up and exchanged experiences and formulated and adopted plans and measures for successfully arranging work for urban people awaiting employment and developing collective production. Over 240 people attended the conference, including responsible comrades of all prefectural and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, responsible comrades of planning committees and labor bureaus from all prefectures and municipalities, responsible persons of various provincial departments, committees and bureaus and responsible persons of some countries and units. "Provincial CCP committee secretary Su Gang and provincial CCP committee deputy secretary Xu Jiansheng attended and spoke at the conference. Provincial revolutionary committee vice chairman Ran Yannong presided over the conference.

"The conference noted: The general situation in the province's work of arranging work for people awaiting employment carried out in the previous period turned out well. Since last year, the province has found places for over 138,000 youths awaiting employment. Of them, over 51,000 are rusticated educated youths. The arrangement work has not only found suitable work for a large number of youths awaiting employment but has also created wealth for our society, increased the income of the state, the collectives and individuals, promoted production, made things convenient for the people, played important roles in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and in improving the party and government relations with the masses."

During the conference, 11 areas, departments and units introduced their experiences in establishing a collective economy and finding places for a large number of people awaiting employment. The province will find places for a total of 180,000 people awaiting employment during the second half of the year. The places will be found by energetically developing collective production. In this way, the province can basically find places in 3 years for all the existing and new generation of youths awaiting employment. It has been decided that labor service companies will first be set up this year in Guiyang, Zunyi, Anshun and Duyun municipalities. Plans should be formulated for finding places for rusticated educated youths by stages and in groups. "In particular, we must give priority to find places for those educated youths who had gone to the countryside before 1972." With regard to those rusticated educated youths who have not been given suitable work for the time being, we must further do well in running farms and brigades of educated youths and establish on a trial basis joint enterprises of agriculture, industry and commerce in those farms and brigades where conditions are good. "To strengthen leadership over the work of arranging jobs for urban people awaiting employment, the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have decided to set up the Guizhou provincial leadership group to find places for urban people awaiting employment. Comrade Xu Jiansheng is the head of the leadership group and Comrade Ran Yannong is the deputy head." In their speeches at the conference, responsible persons of the provincial bank, the provincial departments of finance, tax, industry and commerce and the provincial office for educated youths expressed their determination to energetically support the work of finding places for urban people awaiting employment.

GUIZHOU RIBAO Editorial

HK150851 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 13 Aug 79 HK

[Report on GUIZHOU RIBAO 14 August editorial: "It Is Imperative To Successfully Grasp the Important Task of Finding Places for Urban People Awaiting Employment"]

[Excerpts] The editorial said: Opening all avenues and properly finding places for urban people awaiting employment are important tasks of all urban areas. The province found places for 100,000 people awaiting employment last year and for 35,000 people this year. All areas have done quite a bit of work and gained some experiences. However, quite a few people awaiting employment in the province have not been given jobs. A new group of reserve laborers will emerge every year who must be given jobs in a planned and step-by-step way. Our accomplished work still far from meets the actual needs. It is necessary for us to make every effort to successfully grasp the work. We must clearly explain to people awaiting employment that during the current period of readjusting the national economy, the state is incapable of taking full responsibility for finding places for all the people awaiting employment. Even if the national economy can make relatively great progress in the future, the state will still be incapable of doing so. Only by energetically developing a collective economy can we gradually solve problems in finding places for people awaiting employment.

The editorial said: However, we should clearly see that Lin Biao and the gang of four promoted an ultraleftist line in the field of economic construction, arbitrarily brought all types of criminal charges against the collective ownership and regarded the establishment of enterprises under collective ownership as going in for retrogression. This kind of pernicious influence has not yet been eradicated. We must recover the reputation of collective ownership. Leading party and government organs at all levels and departments concerned must work in close coordination and make overall plans and arrangements to firmly and successfully grasp this important task. Banking, tax, industry, commerce and grain departments and other departments concerned must actively support the task, render assistance in dredging channels and make things convenient for going in for collective economy in a big way.

XIZANG REGION PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

OW151002 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1350 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] The second session of the Third Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress called a plenary meeting on the morning of 14 August. The plenary session was presided over by Executive Chairman Guo Xilan. The plenary session approved a series of resolutions adopted by the second session of the Third Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress, including the report on the work of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, the report on the Xizang Autonomous Region's 1979 national economic plan, the final accounts for 1978 and the budget for 1979, the report on the work of the higher people's court and the people's procuratorate of the Xizang Autonomous Region, and the report on the work of the committee to examine motions at the second session of the third regional people's congress. The plenary session also elected a chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and members of the Standing Committee of the autonomous regional people's congress; a governor and deputy governors of the autonomous regional people's government; a chief justice of the autonomous regional people's higher court and judges of each intermediate people's court; and a chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate and heads of the branch procuratorates in Xizang.

I. 16 Aug 79

Q 3

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

Executive chairmen of the 14 August plenary session also included Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, (Zeng-qing-luo-sang-jian-zhan), (Yang Youcai), (Luo-sang-zhan-zhen) and (Gao Yumin). Members who attended the second session of the third regional people's congress and the responsible members from the related departments of Xizang Autonomous Region also attended the plenary session as observers.

Ren Rong at Closing Session

OW151135 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1350 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The second session of the Third Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress came to a close in Lhasa on the afternoon of 14 August after successfully accomplishing its tasks.

Ren Rong, executive chairman of the session, presided over the closing session. Other executive chairmen [as heard] of the 14 August session were Yang Zongxin, Li Benshan, Chen Jingbo, De-ge Ge-sang-wang-dui, Da Ji, (Za Xi) and (Deng Xifan).

In his closing speech, Ngapoi Ngawang-jigme, executive chairman of the presidium of the second session, said: Thanks to the concerted efforts of all deputies, the second session of the third regional people's congress has successfully accomplished its tasks. During this session the deputies have conscientiously studied the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC, especially Premier Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government. All the comrades have unanimously voiced resolute support for Premier Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government and for the seven laws and other documents adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC. They have expressed the determination to carryout the various militant task set by the second session of the Fifth NPC under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and according to the actual conditions in the region.

The deputies to the second session of the third regional people's congress have seriously discussed Comrade Ren Rong's report on the work of the regional revolutionary committee, the regional economic plan for 1979, the report on the final regional account for 1978 and the regional budget for 1979, the report on the work of the regional higher people's court and the report on the work of the regional people's procuratorate. The session approved these reports and adopted relevant resolutions.

This session has also elected leading members of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, the regional people's government, the regional higher and intermediate people's courts and the regional people's procuratorate and its branch offices.

It is clearly evident that, through democratic reform and socialist transformation, Xizang has changed from an extremely reactionary, feudal serfdom into a socialist one. The poverty and backwardness left over from the old society have been noticeably transformed through the concerted efforts of the people of various nationalities throughout the region, but our foundation is still very weak and we still face tremendous difficulties in materials, technology and transportation. Our management structure and level are far from meeting the needs of the drive to achieve the four modernizations. To change this situation, we must be determined to race against time and effectively carry out the various tasks in readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the economy. We must extensively and persistently promote the movement to increase production. We must make the best use of our limited material and financial resources in order to achieve maximum results.

I. 16 Aug 79

Q 4

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

He continued: We must promote socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system, by studying and publicizing the seven laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC, in order to protect and give full play to all the people's enthusiasm and creativeness in achieving the four modernizations. Cadres, especially the leading cadres at various levels, must set examples through their own conduct, be exemplary in abiding by the laws of the state and accept supervision by the masses. They must effectively rectify such unhealthy practices as bureaucratism and suppression of democracy and effectively protect and respect the people's democratic rights.

In addition, we must also reeducate people in the party's nationalities policy, resolutely overcome Han chauvinism and local nationalism and make continuous efforts to strengthen the unity of the various nationalities throughout the region.

In conclusion, Comrade Ngapoi Ngawang-jigme said: Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, let us unite closely to victoriously achieve socialist modernization!

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU COAL MINE--Guiyang, 28 Jul--A new coal mine with a prospective deposit in excess of 15 billion tons of anthracite was recently discovered in an area bordering Zujin, Nayong and Puding counties in Guizhou Province. Plans are being made to excavate it for industrial use. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW]

SICHUAN MEMORIAL HALL--Chengdu, 1 August--Martyr Qiu Shadyun Memorial Hall was reopened in Tongliang County of Sichuan Province on 1 August. A fighter for internationalism, Qiu Shaoyun laid down his life in Korea in the great war of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea on 12 October 1952. He was posthumously conferred with the glorious title of "first class hero" by the leading organ of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the title of "hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" by DPRK's Supreme People's Congress. The Qiu Shaoyun Memorial Hall, opened in his memory on 12 October 1962 and visited by several hundreds of thousands of people, was later closed down for a long period of time under the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The memorial hall was reopened to conduct education in the tradition of patriotism, internationalism and revolutionary heroism among cadres, masses and particularly youths. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW]

XIZANG HARVEST FESTIVAL--Lhasa, August 4--"Wagguo", a traditional Tibetan festival on the eve of harvest time was celebrated on Lhasa this year on August 1. On the morning of August 1, thousands upon thousands of Tibetan people in holiday best flocked to the Norpu Linka park in drizzle. They pitched multicoloured tents, played music and celebrated the festival by feasting. Festivities this year included theatrical shows. The holiday-makers sang and danced till late evening. Festival horse races, fairs and theatrical performances were held in other parts of Xizang. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW]

I. 16 Aug 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

TIANJIN FIRST SECRETARY DELIVERS SPEECH ON EMPLOYMENT

OW151309 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to a report from the Tianjin people's broadcasting station, various districts in Tianjin have brought into full play a spirit of organizing to stimulate employment and improve service work in society. They have attained fairly good results in helping young people awaiting employment find jobs since the beginning of this year. As of 15 July, the six districts within the city of Tianjin and the Tanggu and Hangu districts have helped over 63,000 young people awaiting employment find jobs.

Comrade Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, recently held a meeting of district party committee secretaries in the six districts within the city of Tianjin and the Tanggu and Hangu districts to review past work on helping young people awaiting employment find jobs. He also delivered an important speech with regard to policies on stimulating employment and production and improving services under collective ownership.

On the basis of the guidelines laid down by the leading comrade of the municipal CCP committee, the various districts mapped out plans and formulated measures. They were determined to work hard for 3 months to help more young people awaiting employment find jobs, render services and perform manual labor in society.

While grasping their work in an all-round way, the various districts also selected their own typical units. By conducting investigation and study and summarizing their experiences, they used the good practices in one locality to lead other localities so as to push their entire work forward. They have also investigated and taken into consideration the skills of young people awaiting employment and those of retired workers, the location of the commercial service network, the needs of various factories, enterprises and units, and the potential for production and service work in the neighborhood.

(Gao Yifei), secretary of the party committee of the Nankai District, personally led the cadres of the district's service company to call on Nankai and Tianjin universities to explore employment opportunities. He signed contracts with the universities for the maintenance of boilers, steam pipes and simple machinery. He also signed contracts to keep the campus clean and to do laundry for the teaching staff and so on, thus securing jobs for young people awaiting employment.

TIANJIN COMMENTATOR SUPPORTS WORKERS CONGRESSES

SK151348 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Aug 79 SK

[Report on Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Establish the System of Staff and Workers Congresses"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article states that establishing and improving the system of staff and workers congresses is an important factor for strengthening democratic management in plants and enterprises. Since the smashing of the gang of four, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, many plants and enterprises in Tianjin Municipality have established the system of staff and workers congresses, making a big stride forward on the road of democratizing enterprise management.

In some units, however, there are still many leading comrades who have various misunderstandings about holding staff and workers congresses and strengthening the democratic management of enterprises. Some comrades favor the practice of "what I say goes" and act only according to administrative decrees. They always feel that democratic management and the practice of surveillance by the masses get in their way.

Carrying out the system of staff and workers congresses in plants and enterprises provides a kind of guarantee in organization that the working class may exercise its right to judge its own affairs for itself. The work styles of "what I say goes," ruling by the voice of one man alone, and disregarding democracy and the democratic rights of the masses of staff and workers are incompatible with the political principle of our socialist country.

Some comrades hold that the problem in today's enterprises is not that they lack democracy but that there is too much anarchism and insufficient centralism. These comrades confuse socialist democracy with anarchism and ultrademocracy. When we speak of carrying forward democracy in enterprises we do not mean doing away with centralized and unified command. Without centralized and unified command, strict rules and regulations and labor discipline, it is impossible for a modernized enterprise to carry out production smoothly.

Some comrades hold that there is no time for staff and workers congresses because all enterprises have heavy tasks of increasing production and economizing. Such a view that the movement to increase production and economize conflicts with staff and workers congresses it totally wrong. A few persons alone can not do a good job in the movement to increase production and economize. It can be carried out successfully only when the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of staff and workers are brought into full play, their minds are emancipated, the machinery is started up, and all efforts and wisdom are pooled together to advance ideas and work out methods.

Some comrades also hold that there are numerous problems in the livelihood of staff and workers which arouse many criticisms among the masses. If a staff and workers congress is convened, numerous different opinions will appear and it will be difficult to clear up the messy situation.

At staff and workers congresses held so far in many units, most opinions and suggestions of the delegates have concerned the issues of production and management. Some of their opinions and demands concerning their livelihood and welfare were also reasonable. The broad masses of staff and workers were satisfied as long as the leaders took a serious attitude to solving those problems which should be and could be solved. As for those problems which could not be or should not be solved within a short period, the staff and workers could adopt a correct attitude toward them, too, if the situation was clearly explained to them. Therefore, it is unnecessary to worry that staff and workers may concentrate on problems of livelihood and that staff and workers congresses may not wind up successfully.

BEIJING RIBAO: SOCIETY NEEDS COLLECTIVELY-RUN ENTERPRISES

OW110745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--The Beijing DAILY today devotes all of page two to news items about the collectively-run enterprises now flourishing in all trades and services in the city. The reports are about a printed egg-shell mill, some small inns, photograph stands in parks, a carpet repair shop, street bookstalls, handicraft workshops and various other services, many of which were banned during the period of influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

I. 16 Aug 79

R 3

PRC
NORTH REGION

In an accompanying commentary, the paper says that large numbers of young school leavers have found employment in these collectively-run enterprises. "Small though the enterprises are," it says, "the masses of the people cannot do without them. They have great vitality."

The paper criticizes the idea that collective enterprises are not as good as state enterprises, saying that these collective undertakings are an important component part of the national economy and play an important role in socialist construction. The paper hopes that more young people waiting for employment will work in these enterprises as their contribution to socialist modernization.

BRIEFS

BEIJING PLANNED PARENTHOOD--Beijing, 20 July--The Beijing Municipal Textile Bureau recently called a meeting to commend more than 2,000 women workers with one child who pledged not to have any more children. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW] Beijing, 20 July--A certain division of the PLA Beijing garrison command is making vigorous efforts to encourage married couples to have only one child. During the first half of this year, more than 460 cadres with one child pledged not to have any more children. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW]

BEIJING-BEIDAIHE AIR SERVICE--Beijing, 13 August--The Beijing Civil Aviation Administration has opened a new air service between Beijing and Beidaihe to promote tourism. The air service began 15 July. The flight time between Beijing and Beidaihe is about 50 minutes and the aircraft being used are the British-made Viscount and Trident. Since the inaugural flight, several hundred tourists from the United States and Japan have visited Beidaihe. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0153 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW]

NEI MONGGOL STUDENT ENROLLMENT--The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee recently issued a circular on prevention of dishonest acts in enrolling students in higher educational institutes and vocational schools in mid-August. The circular says that those persons who use their positions or special rights to make back-door deals must be punished according to law. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 79 SK]

NEI MONGGOL JOB ARRANGEMENT--The Nei Monggol regional experience-exchange meeting on arranging jobs for unemployed youth was recently held in Baotou Municipality. The meeting summed up the experiences gained in the first half year, set forth the tasks for the next half year and pointed out that a total of 90,000 persons were assigned jobs throughout the region. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 79 SK]

TIANJIN UNIVERSITY TEACHERS--The branches of the Tianjin University and Nankai University will recruit teachers from intellectuals scattered throughout society. They are required to officially reside in the municipality and have a clear political history. They must be free of any serious illness, have university training or similar qualifications, be able to teach a foreign language, science and engineering and take part in scientific research. Those with these qualifications can enroll at the branches of Tianjin or Nankai universities between 25 July and 15 August. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Jul 79 HK]

TIANJIN PUBLIC HEALTH RALLY--The Tianjin municipal mobilization rally on the patriotic summer/autumn public health campaign was held recently. Responsible persons of the Tianjin municipal party and revolutionary committees, including Liu Gang and Bai Hua, attended the rally. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Aug 79 SK]

LIAONING: LI DESHENG, OTHERS SEND OFF HERO-MODEL REPORT GROUP

SK160530 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the 12-person report group of heroes and models in the self-defense counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border, having successfully completed its series reports in the northeast region, left Shenyang for Beijing by train on the evening of 14 August, taking with it the profound sentiments of friendship of the broad masses of the army and people.

As all the comrades of the hero-model report group walked to the platform, accompanied by Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of Shenyang PLA units; Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Huang Oudong, second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, and (Guo Feng), first secretary of the Shenyang municipal party committee, the chant of slogans to learn from and pay tribute to the heroes and models and the striking of gongs and drums expressing thanks resounded throughout the station.

From 11 June, the report group of heroes and models in the self-defense counter-attack on the Sino-Vietnamese border delivered reports on 209 occasions to the broad masses of the army and the people in the three northeast provinces, totaling some 3,584,000 persons. Its reports gave intensive and extensive publicity to the heroic deeds and the valuable experiences of the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam.

The hero-model group was warmly welcomed wherever it went.

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST COMMODITY FAIR--The commodity exchange fair of three northeast provinces of China--Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning--was held from 30 to 6 August in Shenyang Municipality. A variety of commodities, more than 8,500 kinds including daily necessities, knitwear and sporting goods, were displayed at the fair, and about 16 million yuan worth of commodities were sold. The fair was sponsored by the Shenyang Municipal First Commercial Bureau and was attended by more than 800 persons from wholesale departments and 99 trade companies in the three northeastern provinces. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 79 SK]

DPRK INSPECTION TEAM--The DPRK North Pyongan Province chemical industry inspection team concluded its 11-day visit and inspection of Liaoning Province and left Dandong Municipality for DPRK on 9 August. The vice chairman of the Dandong Municipal Revolutionary Committee (Xian Guixin), and the chief of the Liaoning Provincial No 1 Light Industry Bureau, (Cui Zhengxin), saw it off at (Yalujiang) station. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 79 SK]

LIAONING ECONOMIZATION CONFERENCE--The Liaoning provincial work conference on increasing production and economizing in industrial and communications departments was held from 6 to 12 August. Attending the conference were leading comrades in charge of industry in various prefectures and municipalities, responsible comrades of various planning and economic commissions and responsible persons of related provincial committees, departments, offices and bureaus. The secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, Shen Yue, was present. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 79 SK]

SHAANXI: MA WENRUI ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SUN YURU

SK131222 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a SHAANXI RIBAO report, Mr Sun Yuru, member of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and vice chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, passed away on 27 July 1979 following a lengthy illness. He was 85. A memorial service for Mr Sun Yuru was held on the morning of 9 August in Xian. Wreaths were presented by party and state leaders, including Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Ulanhu, Xu Xiangqian and Zhu Yunshan. The first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, Ma Wenrui, other responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee and responsible persons of the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial CPPCC committee attended the memorial service.

The memorial service was presided over by Yu Mingtao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Chang Lifu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a memorial speech. Over 600 people, including Mr Sun Yuru's friends, attended the memorial service.

XINJIANG'S WANG FENG ATTENDS SPORTS MEET

OW140336 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The finals for the men's volleyball competition in the Fourth National Sports Meet ended on 12 August after six finals matches. The Jiangsu team won first place and the PLA team came in second, followed by the teams of Fujian, Shanghai, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Liaoning, Beijing, Shaanxi, Hubei, Tianjin and Guangxi.

The final two matches last night at the Nanmen Stadium were attended by responsible persons of the Xinjiang autonomous regional party and government departments and responsible persons of the PLA Urumqi units, including Wang Feng, Wu Kehua, Zhou Renshan, and Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti. Also in attendance were Wang Meng, vice chairman of the organizational committee of the Fourth National Sports Meet and minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and representatives of the subgroup of the report delegation of heroes in the self-defensive counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border now stationed in Urumqi.

BRIEFS

GANSU RURAL ADMINISTRATIVE WORK--Linxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province, transferred 313 cadres to organs at prefecture, county and commune levels to help strengthen administrative work in rural areas. The prefecture also ran a number of training classes for these cadres to improve their administrative abilities. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 24 Jul 79 SK]

GANSU HYDROELECTRIC STATION--A new turbogenerator unit of (Jiatanxia) hydroelectric station, located in west Lanzhou Municipality, Gansu Province, and in the mainstream of the Huanghe River, was put into operation on 2 August. Now this station has five generating units with a total capacity of 180,000 kilowatts. Since the operation of its first generating unit in June 1975, this station has generated 2.35 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 8 Aug 79 SK]

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